HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
**B.S.A.** Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
**B.S.A.** Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 20— BOMBAY MONDAY JANUARY 24 1927 ONE ANNA

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

## SHIPPING

### P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

**MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.**

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamers. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | | |
| ..an. | [illegible] | K[illegible] | 10,[illegible] |
| 29 ,, | RANCHI .. | | 16,650 |
| 5 Feb. | RAZMAK .. | MALOJAx | 20,820 |
| 12 ,, | RAJPUTANA | | 16,568 |
| 19 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOREA* | 10,918 |
| 26 ,, | RAWALPINDI | | 16,619 |
| 5 Mar. | RAZMAK .. | NALDERA x | 15,993 |
| 12 ,, | RANPURA .. | | 16,585 |
| 19 ,, | HAZMAK† .. | | 10,602 |
| 23 ,, | CHINA‡ .. | | 7,952 |
| 26 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 2 Apr. | NARKUNDA.x | | 16,227 |
| 9 ,, | RANCHI .. | | 16,650 |
| 16 ,, | RAZMAK† .. | | 10,602 |
| 23 ,, | RAJPUTANA. | | 16,568 |
| 30 ,, | MOOLTANx .. | | 20,847 |
| 7 May | RAWALPINDI | | 16,619 |
| 14 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MALWA† | 10,940 |
| 21 ,, | RANPURA .. | | 16,585 |
| 28 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MALOJAx | 20,837 |
| 4 June | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 11 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOREA* .. | 10,918 |
| 18 ,, | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 25 ,, | RAZMAK .. | NALDERA x .. | 15,993 |
| 2 July | RAJPUTANA | | 16,568 |
| 9 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MANTUA* .. | 10,902 |

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles.—£72, £62 and £56

2nd Saloon to London.—£54 and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles—£50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

**SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.**

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar i Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea ..... £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ..... £120

To Marseilles and back ..... £100

**BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.**

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | |
| 10th Mar. '27 | DUMANA .. | 8,127 |
| 24th ,, | MANDALA .. | 8,248 |
| 14th April | MARGHA .. | 8,258 |
| 5th May | DOMALA .. | 8,441 |

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

| 1927 | | |
|---|---|---|
| 20th Jan. | SHANGHAI MARU | To Japan |
| 1st Feb. | NYANZA .. | China & Japan. |
| | NARKUNDA .. | At Colombo for Australia. |
| 1st March | DEVANA .. | China & Japan |
| | MOOLTAN .. | At Colombo for Australia. |
| 15th ,, | DELTA .. | China & Japan |
| | COMORIN .. | At Colombo for Australia. |
| 29th ,, | NELLORE .. | China & Japan |
| | MALOJA .. | At Colombo for Australia. |
| 12th April | NYANZA .. | China & Japan |
| | MOLDAVIA .. | At Colombo for Australia. |

## SHIPPING

### N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrive. | Leave |
|---|---|---|---|
| CHOFUKU M. | .. | 2 Jan. | 23 Jan. |
| xGENOA MARU | 6785 | 19 Jan. | 24 Jan. |
| BIYO MARU | 5480 | 18 Jan. | 31 Jan. |
| *TAMBA MARU | 5845 | 29 Jan. | 12 Feb. |
| RANGOON M. | 5059 | 10 Feb. | 22 Feb. |
| TOTTORI MARU | 5973 | 15 Feb. | 28 Feb. |

*Passenger Steamers.

xProceeds to Karachi.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road. Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

### THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

### Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced Europeon Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

### TO SECURE

Growth of perfect health, purity of body and nobleness of soul, please go through our booklet

**"BRAHMA CHARYA"**

(Continence)

Sent gratis and post free on writing to:—

**Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,**
JAMNAGAR.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

| 1927 | | |
|---|---|---|
| 24th Jan. | VITA .. | Karachi via Kathlawar coast ports. |
| 28th ,, | VARSOVA .. | Busreh via Karachi |
| 2nd Feb. | KHANDALLA | East & E. Africa. |

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

## BANKING

### Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Authorised ..... | 1,00,00,000 |
| Capital Issued ..... | 50,00,000 |
| Capital Subscribed ..... | 50,00,000 |
| Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26 ..... | 25,50,000 |
| Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ... | 30,92,651 |

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Abohar | Hyderabad (Sind) | Montegomery |
| Allahabad | Jullundur | Montgomery) |
| Amritsar | Jaranwalla | Okara (Dist. |
| Amballa City | Jammu | Peshawar Cant. |
| Amballa Cant. | Jhelum City | Peshawar City |
| Bombay | Jhang (Maghiana) | Patiala |
| Cawnpore | Karachi | Quetta |
| Calcutta | Kasur | Rawalpindi |
| Delhi | Lahore City | Sangla Hill |
| D. J. Khan | Lyallapur | Sargodha |
| Ferozepore | Ludhiana | Sialkot City |
| Gujranwalla | Meerut City | Simla |
| Gojra | Multan City | Srinagar |
| Hafizabad | | |
| Hoshiarpur | | |

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

### AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

### AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

**CURES ALL**

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas,

*Sold Everywhere.*

It kills and cures all

**ACHES AND PAINS**

When You Spend so much for **Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailo

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . . BOMBAY

# BUY THE BEST

From its inception——years ago THE KATNI CEMENT Co., adopted the policy of making one grade of cement only.

**——the highest that skill and science can produce.**

This policy is consistently maintained so that

# KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT
IS THE BEST TO DAY.

Guaranteed to be above THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (Revised 1925)

KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LD

*Agents:*
C. MACDONALD & Co.
LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ESTATE,
BOMBAY.

A.A.S.

## *Why Portland?*

Permanency of building at low first cost is ensured through PORTLAND CEMENT, the most essential building material known to-day.

HOMES, SCHOOLS, BANKS, HOTELS, THEATRES, INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS last for generations to come are absolutely fire and storm proof IF CONSTRUCTED OF PORTLAND CEMENT.

**KATNI CEMENT**

makes concrete that is hard, dustless, waterproof, wear resisting

## INSURANCE

### Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

| Valuation. | Year. | Surplus disclosed. |
|---|---|---|
| First | 1917 | Rs 11,532 |
| Second | 1920 | Rs 27,737 |
| Third | 1923 | Rs 1,16,544 |

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

### Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

**B. L. THOSAR** PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
426-427, Kalbadevi Road, BOMPAY.
Tel. No. 22927.

## INSURANCE

### HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

**INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)**

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the ququennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATI EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has o late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

### BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

**(Established 1908.)**

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere:

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager
BOMBAY

Apollo Street, Fort

### VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

*Chairman*—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
*Chief Agents*—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
*Head Office*—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

138132

# CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT

LEARN TYPEWRITING FREE.—STANdard Typewriter Company, 321, Hornby Road.
A R1419

WANTED—About 1,000 persons for being trained for a Highiy LUCRATIVE business line. Situations arranged for all. Terms to suit all classes. Apply sharp with Four-anna Stamps to Box No. 1901, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1413

WANTED—Skilled Soap-boilers, accustomed to steam-boiling soap. Handsome pay for right persons. Apply with testimonials to JORAWARSINHJI TECHNO CHEMICAL WORKS, Jorawarnagar (Kathiawar).
1421

WANTED—by a Minister in Native State in Central India a GUJARATI MATRIC as personal Clerk and Tutor to boys, one knowing typewriting preferred Salary upto Rs. 50 according to qualification Lodging free. Apply stating experience and qualifications to Box No. 1904, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1420

WANTED.—ORGANISING INSPECTORS at the rate of one for every three Distsicts, in Bombay and Calcutta Presidencies, on a fixed monthly salary of Rs. 150/- (plus Rs. 125/- consolidated monthly allowance). Those who can deposit a cash security of Rs. 1,000/-, or hold 75 shares of the Company, need apply. For further particulars apply to:—THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Mysore Agricultural Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., Mysore.
A R1398

WANTED.—Two ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL SECRETARIES, one for Bombay and one for Calcutta, for the management and organisation of a Branch livestock Insurance Limited Company, on a fixed monthly salary of Rs. 200—20—300, (plus Rs. 100/- fixed travelling allowance), apart from office establishment building, rent, travelling expenses, and advertisement etc. Those who can furnish a cash security of Rs. 3,000/-, or hold 200 shares of the company of Rs. 10/- each, need apply. For further particulars apply to:—THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Mysore Agricultural Dairy Farm Co. Ltd., Mysore.
A R1392

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

## FINANCIAL.

WANTED—At once a LOAN of Rs. five to seven lacs at a minimum interest between 4 to 6 per cent. Excellent villages in U. P. worth 2 or 3 times more than the capital will be offered as security. Intending investor should communicate to Box 1902, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R1414

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

| | Per Column Inch per Insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion .. | .. Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion .. | .. Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion .. | .. Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th & Subsequent Insertions .. | .. Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

### NOTICE.

READY FOR SALE—COTTON WASTES: Opener, Droping, Card fly, Oily and Weaving Dirty, etc., Highest offers required.

Address to the Agent BANKTESHWA COTTON MILLS, Bhiwani.
27913

### WANTED

STATE ENGINEER for Public Works Department of the State. Monthly salary Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 according to experience and qualifications. Applications with testimonials are invited.

DEWAN, Idar State.

Himatnagar (Mahi Kantha).
28012

### THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 400 per share on 100 original shares of Rs. 2,500 each and Rs. 20 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 each and Rs. 8 per share on 83,990 new shares of Rs. 125 (Rs. 50 paid up) Free of Income Tax for the year ended 31st May 1926 will be paid on and after MONDAY, 24th January, 1927, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Company's Office to the shareholders whose names stood on the register at the close of business on 23rd December 1926, on production of their share certificates.

For the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.

WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.
27981

### NOTIFICATION

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from persons having accountancy qualifications for the post of the Municipal Auditor of this Municipality on a salary of Rs. 150—20—250 for a period of one year during the leave vacancy of a permanent incumbent who has taken up Government service. Those with previous experience of audit in any large Municipality will be preferred. A fair knowledge of Civil Service Regulations, and other account publications of Government, such as Civil Account Code, Audit Code, etc., is essential. Intending candidates should apply to the undersigned stating their age, educational qualifications, experience, etc., on or before 31st January, 1927.

Copies of the testimonials of work and character should (in no case exceeding three in number) also accompany the application.

(Sd.) S. A. SHETE,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Office, Ahmedabad,
Dated 15th January 1927.
28003

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

### NOTICE

TWO OLD WORDHINGTON PUMPING ENGINES, which were in use upto now at the Jamalpur Pumping Station of this Municipality are for sale. Intending purchasers are requested to submit their offers on or before 28th February, 1927, at or before 4-0 p.m.

Specifications and other particulars can be had from the Store-keeper, on application.

(Sd.) S. A. SHETE,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Store Office,
18th January, 1927.
28037

### THE AKOTE COTTON GINNING and PRESSING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd February, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made upto 30th June, 1926.
2. To elect a Director for the current year in place of the one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and fix his remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 26th January, 1927, to 9th February, 1927, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
V. J. VARDE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th January, 1927.
28033

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V By the Grace of God, etc.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and Codicil of RAMJAN GOOLAM HUSEIN, late of Bombay, Khoja Shiah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a married man and a landlord, lately residing at Morland Road, outside Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

(1) HAJI MAHOMED RAMJANALLI, Manager of Seth Mahomedbhoy I. M. Rowji, residing at Moreland Road outside the Fort, (2) ABDUL JOOSAB CALCUTTAWALLA, a merchant, residing at Queen's Road, Chaupati, without the Fort, (3) GULAMALLI CHANDBHAI, a Medical Practitioner, residing at Napean Sea Road, without the Fort and (4) GULAMALLI GULAMHUSEIN MERCHANT, a Pleader, residing at New Queen's Road, without the Fort, all of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, the executors named in the last Will and Testament of the deceased abovenamed. .... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

WITNESS Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fifteenth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty seven and in the seventeeth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 18th day of January, 1927.

Messrs. MULLA and MULLA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
28034

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

### NOTICE.

FROM 1st February, 1927, PARSIK and MUMBRA STATIONS will be re-OPENED for passenger traffic and existing temporary "Mumbra" flag station will be closed.

A. E. TYLDEN PATTENSON,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 20th January, 1927.
28027.

### THE MODEL MILLS NAGPUR, LTD.

LOST, MISLAID OR DESTROYED.

THE APPLICATION and ALLOTMENT RECEIPTS No. 5382 and the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Call Receipts No. 5289 in respect of four shares of the Model Mills Nagpur, Ltd., in the name of Amarchand Agarchand have been LOST, MISLAID or DESTROYED. ALL Claims in respect of these four shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Office of the Company, Lloyd Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise duplicate receipts will be issued to the abovenamed owner.

D. J. REGISTRAR,
Secretary.
28035

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2629 of 1926.

GULAMALLY ABDULHUSSEIN MUSAJI ..... Plaintiff

vs.

(1) DAWOODBHAI SAMSUDDIN, (2) SUKANBAI, widow of Mahomedally Samsuddin, (3) SAFIABAI, daughter of Mahomedally Samsuddin, (4) HUSSEINABAI, daughter of Mahomedally Samsuddin, (5) TYEBBHAI ABDULALLY, (6) SUKANBAI, daughter of Abdulally Samsuddin, (7) MAHOMEDALLY THAVERBHAI and (8) MULLA ABDUL TYEB SHAIKH ABDUL HUSSEIN SHAIKH KAMRUDIN. Defendants.

WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed defendants for a decree against the defendants for Rs. 12,000 with interest thereon at 10 annas per cent. per Samvat Gujarati month from Kartak Sud 1st S. 1981 (29th October 1924) till judgment, costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment and for an order that the defendants Nos. 7 and 8 be restrained by an order and injunction from distributing the assets of the firm of Samsuddin Bapuji & Sons or from paying the debts in preference to the plaintiff's debt You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on 2nd March, 1927, at 11-15 a.m. (S.T.) in person or by an Advocate instructed by an attorney to answer all material questions relating to the suit and as the day fixed is appointed for final disposal of the suit you must produce all your witnesses and documents and on default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness, etc.,

This 13th November, 1926.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
for Ag. Prothonotary.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR

13th November, 1926.

Messrs. MANCHERSHAH & NAMADASHANKAR,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
28030.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2755 of 1925.

HIRJIBHOY SHAPURJI PATUCK of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, trading under the name of H. S. Patuck & Co. at Marine Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

Versus.

(1) BAI AMINABOO, widow of Ebrahim Mulla Abdulhusein, (2) JAFFERBHOY EBRAHIM, (3) DAWOODBHOY EBRAHIM, (4) ESMAILBHOY EBRAHIM, and (5) HAIDERBHOY EBRAHIM, all of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants, the last named two being minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian-ad-litem the said Aminaboo, all residing at Pakmodia Street, without the Fort of Bombay. .... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 23rd day of March, 1926, it was inter alia ordered that the defendants as the heirs of Ebrahim Mulla Abdul Hussein do pay to the plaintiff out of the estate of the said Ebrahim Mulla Abdul Hussein come to their hands and that the 2nd defendant Jafferbhoy Ebrahim personally do pay the sum of Rs. 9,747-14-0 for debt and interest and the costs of the suit when taxed and noted in the margin of the said decree and further simple interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date of the decree till payment.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale dated the 26th day of July, 1926, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by public auction all the right, title and interest of the defendants in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned that is to say

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing therein situate, lying and being at Pakmodia Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 133 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 6976, Street Nos. 4, 6 and 8 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2679, New No. 9686, Old Survey No. 1228 and New Survey No. 4489 and Cadestral Survey No. 3643 of Bhuleshwar Division and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Pakmodia Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage on or towards the North by the property of Ebrahimji Noorbhoy and on or towards the South by the property belonging to the Imamwada.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on Wednesday the 23rd day of February, 1927, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said defendant in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, costs of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

The said property is supposed to be liable to a Mortgage, dated 11th July, 1922, and made between Ebrahim Mulla Abdul Hussein of the one part and Kastoorchand Parkha of the other part to secure the sum of Rs. 15,000 and interest at the rate of 12 annas per cent. per mensem per Gujrati month free from Income Tax. The said sum of Rs. 15,000 was made repayable on the 11th October, 1923.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said defendants have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the sale and to set off the amount of decree against the purchase money.

Of the price of the said property one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the same is knocked down to a purchaser other than the plaintiff; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the 15th day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1927.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & Co.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
28032

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1857 of 1924.

MAHOMED HAJI AHMED and another ..... Plaintiffs,

vs.

ABDOOL REHMAN HAJI YACOOB and another .. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for SALE made in the above Suit and bearing date the 16th day of April, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 18th day of February, 1927, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Turner Road, Bandra District Suburban Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement two thousand five hundred and twenty-four square yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 40, Pot Nos. 1 and 11 and Survey No. 41, Pot Nos. 1, 3, 4 and Falni No. 1 and Entry No. 995, annual assessments whereof Rupees four and annas ten only and bounded on the East partly by the property of Dorabji Pestonji Seervai, and partly by the property of Doctor De Monte on the West by the property of Dr. Motiwalla and North by the Turner Road and on the South by the property of Vaz Francis Almeida and part of Survey No. 40 and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA AND CO., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1926.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

28005

## AUCTION SALES.

### CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

WEEKLY SALE.

SALE TO-DAY at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFES, PIECE-GOODS, WATER PROOF COATS, INSOLVENTS' FURNITURE, SAFES, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction THIS (MONDAY), the 24th January 1927, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door Almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, safes, etc.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the following insolvents:—

(1) Re: Estate of the insolvent Nandramdas Mathuradas (Shikarpur Insolvency):—Austrian safe, table, chairs, bench, clocks, Mehta boxes, copper and brass pots, et.

(2) Re: Estate of the insolvent Deoraj Poonja Soni:—Silver articles, show cases, weighing-scale, weights, etc.

(3) Re: Estate of the insolvent Charles Kyte:—Tables, stands, Teak-wood boxes, etc.

(4) Re: Estate of the insolvent Mansukhlal Maganlal Shah:—Safe, Mehta boxes, framed pictures, etc.

By the order of the parties concerned:—
10 cases of water-proof coats.
One Ellam's Duplicater Machine.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros.:—
A big lot of shirtings, jacconets, nensooks, etc.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

8 REELS
Starring LEWIS STONE & BARBARA BEDFORD.
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
**PATHE CINEMA** ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

**CINEMA MAJESTIC**
Presents THIS WEEK
**SAURASHTRA FILMS Ltd.**
A Sensational Social Picture
**A PHASE OF LIFE**
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL

**EXCELSIOR THEATRE.**
FEREWELL PERFORMANCES
TUESDAY at 9-30 P.M.
WEDNESDAY at 6-15 P.M,
ALFRED MIROVITCH
And
**JOSEF BORISSOFF**
In Select Programme.
Booking at Rose & Co.

**EXCELSIOR THEATRE**
6- 3and 10 P.M.
World Famous Beauty
MARION DAVIES
IN
**"BEAUTY'S WORTH"**
A Paramount Cosmopolitan Production in 6 Reels.

**EMPIRE THEATRE**
6, 8 and 10 p.m.
Gripping human story of two Wanderers on life's highway!
**'The Two Little Vagabonds'**
The most poignant drama of the Nineteenth Century!
Featuring:
CARLYLE BLACKWELL

**EDWARD THEATRE**
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
**"THE MASTER OF THE BEASTS"**
Featuring:
HEINRICH MARLOWE
A Picture full of Thrills, Dare-devil Stunts, Adventures, Romance and Action.

**EMPRESS THEATRE**
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
RUDOLPH VALENTINO
IN
**"THE SON OF THE SHEIK"**
HERE IS INDEED VALENTINO'S GREATEST AND MOST APPEALING PICTURE.

**GAIETY THEATRE**
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
NAZIMOVA
And
RUDOLPH VALENTINO
IN
**"CAMILLE"**
Exotic Atmosphere—Gorgeous settings—Noble Theme—Masterly Interpretation.

TO-NIGHT 9-30 p.m. TO-NIGHT 9-30 p.m.
SPECIAL ATTRACTION
DIRECT FROM
**KEITH THEATRE, NEW YORK AMERICA**
From Saturday, the 22nd January 1927
**KARLEKAR'S GRAND CIRCUS**
Nana's Chawk (opposite Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade)
**First appearance in India**
OF
**HOMAZ DUO**
AMERICA'S MOST VAUDEVILLE ARTISTS
in their
**MID-AIR GYROSCOPIC ACT**
**DARE - DEVIL JENKINS**
THE LEAP FOR LIFE ON HIS
Harvey Davidson Motor-Cycle 45ft. in Mid-air Through Flames of Fire.
Visit the Supreme Show and get the greatest return of your money.
**MATINEE SATURDAY & SUNDAY**


## AUCTION SALES.

### MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION OF ABOUNT 888 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Under instructions from Messrs. The Nipon Yusen Kaisha, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 25th January 1927, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Lakdi Bunder near Carnac and Mody Bunders opposite the Alexandra Dock White Gate on account of the concerned the undermentioned slightly damaged Cotton:—

ex. s.s. "SADO MARU."

About 888 Bales High Class Stapled Cotton shipped by Messrs. Toyo Menka Kaisha, The Japan Cotton Trading Co., Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha and others.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE AND CO.

### J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 CASES FANCY TWEEDS AND 1 CASE FANCY COVERT COATINGS.

Pursuant to the Consent Decree, dated the 20th January, 1927, made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Kemp in High Court Suit No. 2254 of 1926 wherein Messrs. Patell Kapadia & Co. are the Plaintiffs and Navalchand Malukchand is the Defendant, Messrs. J. S. MOODY & CO., AUCTIONEERS, will sell the undermentioned eight cases by public auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, on Wednesday, the 26th day of January, 1927 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

N. 3972 M. 2|4|3 cases each 12 pieces Fancy Tweeds 54".

N. 3969 M. 3—1 case 10 pieces Fancy Covert Coatings, 52".

N. M. 115|116 and 119|120—4 cases each 10 pices Fancy Tweeds, 54".

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 8 days.

For Further particulars apply to Messrs. JHAVERY & CO., Attorneys for the plaintiffs in the said suit No. 2254 of 1926 at their office in Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

Auctioneers.

## AMERICAN COTTON REPORT

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson, Cotton Brokers, Liverpool have issued the following report under date 29th ultimo:—

Despite further substantial liquidation in the January position and the natural restriction of business due to the holiday period, we have experienced in the main quite steady markets. In fact, during the short closing session just previous to the Christmas vacation, a really good tone was manifest and to all appearances this seemed likely to be the case when we reopened yesterday morning; but, after the initial buying orders had been put through, it was clear that the purchasing power was extremely limited, and the further closing out of January contract was a depressing influence. It has been known for a long time that large commitments are open in this month and a considerable portion of these holdings has been on the part of those who are unable, or unwilling, to face the possibility of tenders, and have to liquidate, whatever the difference into other positions may be. It is, however, an interesting situation, as spot interests are believed to hold quite a line with the intention of taking cotton, and the outcome depends upon how this operation is carried out. Certainly, it seems to us advisable for importers to take advantage of the present situation to transfer into later positions any hedges they may possess in this month, against cotton which they have no intention of placing on docket. Judging by the action of the various firms during the current month, it has so far evidently been attractive to tender certain styles of cotton, particularly of staple character, which in many cases has been bought cheaply on the other side; but, as we mentioned last week, it is doubtful whether later on, as this cotton gradually finds its level, the allowances will continue to be as satisfactory as heretofore. The existing situation may become different next month, and still more so in March and May. The result of this pressure on January has been to materially narrow the parity ruling in old crop positions here as against similar months in the overseas Exchanges, and, until the situation is clearer, it would perhaps be advisable to confine one's operations between the various markets to a narrow compass. The action of December in New York, which went to 65 points over January, is not reassuring to those who have short commitments in that market, though it has been all the time feasible to transfer hedges there at practically a carrying difference previous to the various months coming in. It is indeed a curious position and shows how easily the New York market can be manipulated, that, whilst December, as we have just said, went to a premium of 65 points over January, the latter month stood at the same time at, roughly 24 points under March, and March in its turn was 20 points or so under May. Practically the entire certificate stock has been tendered on the January position and apparently has found a home in various quarters. It is a local situation and difficult to diagnose, and though there is no doubt the situation is different to last year in the fact that there is after all quite a fair stock in New York and that contracts there are better protected, it is perhaps best regarded with caution. The constant bad weather in the South is steadily deteriorating the grade of the cotton left in the field, which naturally means that it will be more and more difficult to further increase the supply of cotton at that centre.

To our minds, purchases here in summer months against sales in New York will eventually be good business, but probably the transaction will be able to be done on better terms than to-day, and with more reason, if a definite improvement in our trade conditions is visible. This latter is the key to the situation as far as this market is concerned; pronounced improvement in Manchester would restore enterprise and confidence locally, but until this is the case we fear we shall lag behind and that without trade support our buying power will remain of a limited character.

As far as business is concerned, we are mildly optimistic that better things will be seen in the coming year. We know that this has been repeatedly looked for, and expected, and such hopes have been constantly dashed by subsequent events, but, as we consider that the main factor required to instil life and enterprise up-country is the belief amongst customers abroad that the lowest prices have been witnessed and that it is advisable to replenish their shelves—and in our view this is a situation in which there is good ground to believe—we naturally look for an expansion in the volume of trade before very long. This opinion is further confirmed by the very extensive enquiry and bids which persist at prices below the market, as it signifies that the World is interested and only requires confidence to operate freely. Reports from other important industries, such as the iron, steel, etc., are all being couched in more optmistic vein, and it is probable that an improvement in our general conditions would be also reflected in the textile business.

Unfavourable weather has been reported again from many sections of the cotton growing regions, particularly in the Central Belt, heavy rains have constantly occurred, Not only has open cotton been damaged, but it seems most likely that recent climatic developments have been such as will lead to a more confident belief in a lower final ginning return than the Government's idea of production. We see nothing in the situation to lead to an expectation that we shall witness any material fall in values, and consider that purchases made round current levels with the idea of adding to them on further recessions, if such occur, will prove profitable before many weeks are over, provided a certain amount of patience is exercised.

## REPORT OF A. NORDEN AND CO

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.

Cotton:—Although several bullish developments occurred during the past week they failed to attract any material increase in outside support and only a trifling net advance has been recorded except in the case of the December position which, influenced by belated covering on the part of trade and speculative shorts, showed independent strength.

Unfavourable weather conditions continued to be reported over the belt and, in view of the disappointing ginning figures published by the Census Bureau last Monday —15,542,249 bales—there is an increasing tendency to regard the Government's crop estimate of 18,618,000 bales as unlikely to be realized. Sentiment in domestic cotton textile centres is more optimistic but the present high rate of spindle activity is encouraging buyers to expect further downward price revisions and only a moderate amount of business has been done. In Lancashire, the American yarn spinning section has abandoned short time. This action, however, is understood to have been taken owing to a number of mills having failed to curtail operations in accordance with their agreement and not to any decided improvement in the demand for yarns.

In our opinion, there is no question that the most important features of the present situation are the oversupply of cotton throughout the world and the doubt that a sufficiently drastic reduction in acreage will be made by domestic producers to bring about the necessary readjustment. The world's visible supply of American cotton now exceeds 7,000,000 bales, by far the largest on record, and appears unlikely to decrease for some time to come as almost one-third of this season's prospective outturn remains to be brought into sight and spinners, generally, are apparently finding but little inducement to accumulate stocks of raw material.

Weather conditions this season have not been unlike those experienced in 1920-21 when only 82 per cent. of the total production was ginned to December 13th. This year, to the same date, 83.5 per cent. of the estimated yield was ginned and, while this percentage is considerably below the average of the past five years, a comparison with 1920 appears justified and points to the possibility that the Government's crop forecast may yet prove to be fairly accurate. There will undoubtedly be an abnormally large proportion of low grades this season but their relative value is such that, as in the past year, they are quite likely, in many instances, to be substituted for tenderable cotton which, in consequence, may be offered much more freely later on.

We can find no encouragement to adopt a bullish attitude at present and would prefer sales on any further upturns that may occur.

## SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO'S.

### WEEKLY BULLION LETTER.

**GOLD.**

Jan. 5.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £149,856,430 on the 29th ultimo, as compared with £150,658,465 on the previous Wednesday.

Gold valued at £417,000 became available yesterday in the open market. The Bank of England, as will be seen below, secured £244,000, and the balance was taken as follows:—Holland £44,000; India £20,000; Egypt £14,000 and the Home and Continental Trade £95,000.

No movements of gold were reported by the Bank of England since last Wednesday until yesterday. Details are given below:—

| | Recd. £ | W'drawn. £ |
|---|---|---|
| December 30th | nil. | nil. |
| December 31st | nil. | nil. |
| January 1st | nil. | nil. |
| January 3rd | nil. | nil. |
| January 4th | 240,000 | nil. |
| January 5th | nil. | 21,000 |

Yesterday's receipt conhisted of £244,000 in Bar Gold from South Africa, and £5,000 sovereigns from Sierra Leone. To-day's withdrawal was in Bar Gold. During the week under review £228,000 on balance was received by the Bank. During the year 1926, according to the daily announcements by the Bank, there was a net influx of £6,271,000. The net efflux since the resumption of an effective gold standard now stands at £5,096,000.

United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the week ended the 29th ultimo were:

IMPORTS.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| British South Africa | 178,856 |
| France | 8,641 |
| Other countries | 1,913 |
| | £189,410 |

EXPORTS.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Germany | 639,313 |
| Austria | 33,700 |
| Egypt | 6,940 |
| Straits Settlements | 10,000 |
| Ceylon | 12,500 |
| Other countries | 316 |
| | £702,769 |

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for November, 1926, amounted to 51,090 ounces, compared with 50,132 ounces for October, 1926, and 50,364 for November, 1925.

**SILVER.**

Delivery in time for the January Bombay settlement has been extended to consignments by this week's steamer, and prices have therefore been sustained by purchases for shipment, though, in most cases, limits were given and were from day to day reduced. Quotations consequently were disposed to ease, the movement being assisted by weakening China exchanges, accompanied by offerings of silver from that quarter. Uneasiness on account of affairs at Hankow appears to act as a bear factor. America has been disposed to sell, but the Continent has been, as usual of late, inactive. "Though the appearance of the market is dull, the movement downward appears to be sluggish.

United Kingdom imports and exports of silver during the week ended the 29th ultimo were:

IMPORTS.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| France | 176,500 |
| U. S. A. | 22,082 |
| Mexico | 228,525 |
| Other countries | 2,731 |
| | £429,838 |

EXPORTS.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Germany | 10,450 |
| China | 8,700 |
| British India | 142,850 |
| Other countries | 6,105 |
| | £168,105 |

## THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STASTICS.

Bombay Jan. 21.

| Description | Spot prices. 20-1-27 | 13-1-27 |
|---|---|---|
| Bengals F.G. | 234 | 229 |
| S/Punjab F.G. | 230 | 226 |
| Rajputana F.G. | 234 | 229 |
| Oomra Fine | 251 | 250 |

| Description. | Spot Prices 20-1-27 | 13-1-27 |
|---|---|---|
| C.P. No. 1 Fine | 266 | 265 |
| C.P. No. 2 Fine | 259 | 258 |
| Khandesh F.G. | 235 | 234 |

| Futures. | 20-1-27 | 13-1-27 |
|---|---|---|
| Nedge Contracts. | | |
| Bengal Dec/Jan. | 234 | 225 |
| Do March. | 227 | 220 |
| Broach April/May. | 262 | 260 |
| Do July/August | 268 | 264 |
| Oomra F. Dec/Jan. | 251 | 250 |
| Do March. | 249 | 249 |
| Do. May. | 250 | 248 |

Receipts for the week ending 20th Jany.

| | 1927 Bales. | 1926 Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengals | 19919 | 18547 |
| Oomras. | 154830 | 98132 |
| Dholleras | 7301 | 9888 |
| Broach | | 9835 |
| Southerns. | 860 | 282 |
| Persians. | | |
| Americans. | 7378 | |
| Egyptians | | |
| E. Africans | | 10 |
| Other sorts. | | |
| Total. | 190288 | 136694 |

Exports for the week ending 20th. Jany.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 1102 |
| Continent. | 10787 |
| China. | 24820 |
| Japan | 76020 |
| Coast Ports | 250 |
| Total. | 112979 |

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Europe | 3760 |
| China, Japan & Coast Ports | 77709 |
| Total. | 81469 |

Receipts from 1st. Sept to 20th. Jany.

| 1926-27 | 1925-26 | 1924-25 | 1923-24 | 1922-23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1036567 | 1231925 | 1010664 | 1296234 | 1241374 |

Exports from 1st. Sept. to 20th. Jany.

| | 1926-27 | 1925-26 | 1924-25 |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 1694 | 15972 | 11471 |
| Continent | 103044 | 179628 | 121855 |
| China | 70628 | 82740 | 18670 |
| Japan | 289225 | 402327 | 468099 |
| Coast Ports. | 5036 | 10780 | 7974 |
| U.S.A. | 1 | 550 | 710 |
| Total. | 469628 | 691997 | 628779 |

| | 1923-24 | 1922-23 |
|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 82014 | |
| Continent | 380917 | 301488 |
| China | 36157 | 37354 |
| Japan | 429913 | 517546 |
| Coast Ports | 14711 | 12450 |
| U.S.A. | | |
| Total. | 943712 | 868838 |

Bales.

Total exports by rail 1st. Sept. 1926 to 20th. Jany. 1927 41,835

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st. Sept. 1926 to 20th. Jany 1927. 374,284

Estkmated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers & Mills in Bombay on 20th. Jany. 1927 496,635

## CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 22

Messrs. F. and L. received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo, to-day:

| Name of Company | Latest prices Rs. | Face value Rs. | Cost at par, per Acre | Rub. in bearing Acres | Tea in bearing Acres | Dividends per cent. 1925 | 1926 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bukit Darah Rubber | 28 | 10 | 683 | 850 | | 33 | 10 |
| Cavunal Rub. & Tea | 17 | 10 | 730 | 315 | | 40 | 7½ |
| Ceylon Planters | 52 | 10 | 310 | 714 | 93+ | 85 | 10 |
| Ceylon Rubber | 70 | 10 | 314 | 1400 | | 110 | 50 |
| Clunes Estates | 41 | 10 | 455 | 1048 | | 85 | |
| Cochin Rubber | 55 | 15 | 370 | 1094 | | 95 | 10 |
| Eila Tea | 350 | 100 | 474 | 1072 | | 60 | |
| Estates Co. of Uva | 38/8 | 10 | 565 | 325 | 2512 | 30 | 24 |
| Fairlawn Estate | 33/8 | 15 | 1094 | | 685 | 20 | 8 |
| Frocester Estates | 95 | 10 | 281 | 997 | | 120 | 75 |
| Hatbawe Rubber | 18 | 10 | 930 | 861 | | 35 | |
| Honiton Rubber | 12/8 | 10 | 1344 | 397 | | 18 | |
| Horawala Rubber | 85 | 10 | 390 | 768 | | 140 | 55 |
| Indo-Malay Estates | 29 | 10 | 612 | 735 | | 55 | 20 |
| Jambulande T. & Rub | 21 | 10 | 730 | 526 | | 22½ | 10 |
| Jebong Rubber | 27/8 | 10 | 738 | 1626 | | 40 | 20 |
| Kalutara Company | 60 | 10 | 412 | 1212 | | 90 | 55 |
| Kalutara Rubber | 28 | 10 | 825 | 547 | | 135x | 40 |
| elani Valley Rubber | 37/8 | 10 | 494 | 333 | | 75 | 25 |
| Langat River | 43 | 10 | 441 | 1112 | 925+ | 52 | 45 |
| Lanka Rubber | 107/8 | 10 | 220 | 531 | | 135 | 95 |
| Lansdowne Rubber | 245 | 50 | 550 | 817 | | 60 | 40 |
| Maha Uva Estates | 59 | 10 | 405 | | 822 | 35 | 30 |
| Matale Valley Rubber | 32/8 | 10 | 670 | 587 | | 45 | 10 |
| Meall Mor Estates | 29/8 | 15 | 725 | 418 | 543 | 25 | 10 |
| Mirishena Rubber | 64 | 10 | 388 | 912 | | 80 | 70 |
| Narandoga Rubber | 42/8 | 10 | 479 | 365 | | 70 | |
| Neuchatel Estates | 59 | 15 | 720 | 2423 | 695 | 45 | 20 |
| North-Western Rub. | 28 | 10 | 413 | 778 | 414 | 30 | 15 |
| Pelmadulla T. & Rub. | 29 | 10 | 690 | 822 | 411 | 35 | |
| Rubber Growers' | 49 | 10 | 426 | 634 | | 95 | 60 |
| Saffragam T. & Rub. | 235 | 50 | 383 | 3207 | 379 | 75 | |
| Talgaswella Tea | 60 | 10 | 232 | 960 | 195 | 100 | 15 |
| Torrington Tea | 19 | 10 | 1240 | | 501 | 17 | 7 |
| Udabage Tea | 90 | 20 | 439 | 1330 | 150 | 80 | 40 |
| Udapolla Rubber | 33 | 10 | 1116 | 730 | | 200x | 60 |
| Ullswater Rubber | 19 | 10 | 445 | 375 | | 25 | 10 |
| Vogan Tea | 57/8 | 10 | 395 | 1185 | 956 | 75 | 50 |

Interims *Interims 1925 + Cocoanuts X On Old Shares.

REMARKS:— Market quiet.
Rubber:—Spot Colombo—97 Cents

| | Rs. as. |
|---|---|
| BROWN HIDE Crepe Sole | 11-15 |
| BROWN HIDE Leather Sole | 9-15 |
| WILLOW CALF Leather Sole | 11-15 |
| BLACK CALF Leather Sole | 10-15 |
| WHITE CANVAS Leather Sole, Rubber Heel | 4- 8 |

Available from Bata Stockists :—

| | |
|---|---|
| BOMBAY | 257, Hornby Rd. Post Box 106, Carnac Road, & Lohar Street. |
| BANGALORE | 154, Commercial St. |
| SURAT | Kanpith Bazar |
| POONA | East Street. |
| CALCUTTA | New Market. Lindsay Street. |
| KARACHI | Elphinstone Street |
| DELHI | Chandni Chowk. |
| PESHAWAR | Arbad Road |
| MHOW | Simrol Road. |
| AJMER | Madar Gate. |
| AHMEDABAD | Three Gates |
| BELGAUM | High Street. |
| MADRAS | Moor Market. |
| SECUNDERABAD | Oxford Street. |
| INDORE | Main Road. |
| JUBBULPORE | East Street. |
| LAHORE | Anarkali and Mall Road. |
| RAWALPINDI | Dalhousie Road. |

*Sole Agents :—*
**DAWAR H. KAZI & Co.**
45, Esplanade Post Box 106 Bombay.
306c, Bow Bazar, Post Box 7834, Calcutta.

# NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

## NEW YORK COTTON.

| | New York, Jan. 22. To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| March | 13.43+.03 |
| May | 13.64+.03 |
| July | 13.82+.02 |
| October | 14.04+.04 |
| December | 14.24+.05 |
| Middling Spot | 13.65+.05 |
| | New York, Jan. 21. |
| March | 13.40—. |
| May | 13.61—.01 |
| July | 13.80—.01 |
| October | 14.00—.01 |
| December | 14.18—.02 |
| Middling Spot | 13.60— |

## NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

| | New York, Jan. 22. To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| March | 13.39 unchanged. |
| July | 13.71 —.03 |
| Middling Spot | 13.40 unchanged. |
| | New York, Jan. 21. |
| March | 13.39—. |
| July | 13.74+.01 |
| Middling Spot | 13.40—. |

## NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

| | New York, Jan. 22. To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports | 30,000 Bales. |
| Day's exports to Great Britain | 1,000 Bales. |
| Day's exports to the Continent | 6,000 Bales. |

## NEW YORK.

New York. 10-55 a.m.—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 13.51 |
| May | 13.72 |
| July | 13.92 |

New York. Noon Call.—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 13.48 |
| May | 13.69 |
| July | 13.90 |

New Orleans 9-55 a.m.—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 13.48 |
| July | 13,81 |

## RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

| | New York, Jan. 21. Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 49,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | 15,000 |
| Day's Exports to the Continent | 24,000 |

## LIVERPOOL COTTON.

| | Liverpool, Jan. 22. To-day's Closing. |
|---|---|
| January | 7.04—.13 |
| February | 7.05—.13 |
| March | 7.10—.13 |
| April | 7.14—.13 |
| May | 7.20—.13 |
| June | 7.24—.13 |
| July | 7.31—.12 |
| August | 7.33—.12 |
| September | 7.36—.11 |
| October | 7.38—.10 |
| November | 7.40—.10 |
| December | 7.44—.10 |
| Januar | 7.44—.10 |
| Middling Spot | 7.32+.02 |

| | Liverpool, Jan. 22. To-day's Sales. |
|---|---|
| Sales at Liverpool | 5,000 Bales. |
| Sales on Speculation | 100 Bales. |
| Sales of East Indian Cotton | Nil. |

| | Liverpool, Jan. 21. 10-10 a.m. Call | To-day's Closing |
|---|---|---|
| January | 7.11 | 7.17+.11 |
| February | 7.12 | 7.18+.11 |
| March | 7.16 | 7.23+.11 |
| April | | 7.27+.11 |
| May | 7.27 | 7.32+.11 |
| June | | 7.37+.11 |
| July | 7.37 | 7.43+.10 |
| August | | 7.45+.10 |
| September | | 7.47+.10 |
| October | 7.43 | 7.48+.10 |
| November | | 7.50+.10 |
| December | 7.49 | 7.54+.11 |
| January | | 7.54+.11 |
| Middling Spot | | 7.30— |
| Sales at Liverpool | | 10,000 Bales. |
| Sales Liverpool | | 10,000 |
| Sales on Speculation | | 500 |
| Sales of East Indian Cotton | | 450 |

## INDIAN COTTON.

| | Liverpool, Jan. 22. To-day's Closing. |
|---|---|
| Scinde, Good | 5.40 unchanged. |
| Scinde, Fully Good | 5.60 unchanged. |
| Scinde, Fine | 5.80 unchanged. |
| Bengal, Good | 5.50 unchanged. |
| Bengal Fully Good | 5.70 unchanged. |
| Bengal Fine | 5.90 unchanged. |
| Oomra, Good | 6.05 unchanged. |
| Oomra, Fully Good | 6.30 unchanged. |
| Oomra, Fine | 6.55 unchanged. |
| Broach, Good | 6.00 unchanged. |
| Broach, Fully Good | 6.30 unchanged. |
| Broach Fine | 6.60 unchanged. |

| | Liverpool, Jan. 21. To-day's Closing |
|---|---|
| Scinde, Good | 5.40 |
| Scinde, Fully Good | 5.60 |
| Scinde, Fine | 5.80 |
| Bengal, Good | 5.50 |
| Bengal, Fully Good | 5.70 |
| Bengal, Fine | 5.90 |
| Oomra, Good | 6.05 |
| Oomra, Fully Good | 6.30 |
| Oomra, Fine | 6.55 |
| Broach, Good | 6.00 |
| Broach, Fully Good | 6.30 |
| Broach. Fine | 6.60 |

## EGYPTIAN COTTON.

| | Liverpool, Jan. 22. To-day's Closing. |
|---|---|
| January | 13.04—.27 |
| February | 12.98—.28 |
| March | 12.94—.28 |
| April | 12.92—.26 |
| May | 12.90—.16 |
| June | 12.88—.26 |
| July | 12.85—.24 |
| August | 12.87—.24 |
| September | 12.92—.24 |
| October | 12.95—.24 |
| November | 12.90—.20 |
| December | 12.97—.20 |
| January | 12.85—.20 |
| Sakellaridis, F. G. F., Spot | 13.65—.20 |

# MONEY MARKET.

## EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

T C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32.
LONDON—
Bank selling T T 1/6 1/6 1/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/16.
Bank's buying T T Rs. 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 872.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 962.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 134.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 130.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 139 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 176 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 155 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 274 1/2.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85-13/32.
London—Paris Frcs. 122.40.
London—Swizerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.90.
London Rome Liras; 112.
London—Berlin Marks 20.45.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady market.

## LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

3 months 4 1/32 per cent.
6 months 4 1/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/2 per cent.
1 month 5 per cent
3 months 5 per cent.
6 months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money market.—Firm.
Imperial Bank rate 6 per cent.

## AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 21.

Receipts of Cotton at all U. S. Ports 304,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain 75,000 Bales
Exports to France and Continent 191,000 Bales
Exports to Japan 53,000 Bales.
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports 2,898,000 Bales.
Stock of Cotton at Interior Towns 1,486,000 Bales.

## LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

Total Cotton, Actual Exports 4,000 Bales.
Total Cotton, Forwarded to Consumers 72,000 Bales
Total Cotton, Imports 84,000 Bales.
Total Cotton, Stocks 1,419,000 Bales.
Actual Week's Sales 69,990 Bales.

## DEMAND BILLS.

| | New York, Jan. 22. To-day's rate. |
|---|---|
| Demand Bills | 484.93 |
| | New York, Jan. 21 |
| Demand Bills | 484.93 |

## LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 21.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 1/2 per cent.
Interest, 7 Day's Market Loans 4 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 4 1/32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4 1/32. per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5 1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 3/4 per cent.

## LONDON METALS

London, Jan. 21.

Copper, English Best Selected, £61.
Copper Braziers. £70 1/2.
Yellow Metal, £65 3/4.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £28.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £15 5/8.
Tin, English Ingots, £298 1/4.

## LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 21.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £19 1/4.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £115 1/2.
P. and O. Banking Corporation £10 1/2.
National Bank £49.
Eastern Bank £6.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £87 1/2.
Conversion Loan £76 1/2. a
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. £102 1/8.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £57 1/2.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £71 1/4.
Government Securities 3 per cent £60 1/8
Consols £55 1/2.
War Loan 5 per cent £101 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 5/8.

## JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan. 21.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Calcutta.—
Jan/Mar per cwt. 20/3 Nominal.
July/Sept per cwt. 18/3
Oct/Dec per cwt. 18/4-1/2
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Bombay.
July/Sept ped cwt. 18/5-1/2.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f KKarachi.
July/Sept per cwt. 18/6-1/4.

## COFFEE.

New York, Jan. 21.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7, quality), Spot. 15-1/16.

# BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

**AMERICANS.—N. Y.: Early Advanced on Better Liverpool Cables. Later declined on Liquidation. Futures 1 to 2 Lower. Awaiting Ginning Report.**

**LOCAL MARKET:— Early improved on local Jobbers and Operators Buying Later. declined. unfavourable Liverpool cables. General selling. Closed Early.**

Private Cables:—
Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable to-day:—
New York.—May Highest 13.74 (10-55 a.m.) Lowest 13.60 (2-56 p.m.) some realising.
Liverpool market advanced or trade fixing call sales, continued good spot demand and favourable Manchester.
Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 21st instant as under:—
"Visible supply continues increasing."
New York cables, Japanese and Europe selling.

## AMERICANS.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Yesterday the New York futures market ruled steady and prices improved about 12 points on better Liverpool advices and some buying. At the advance there was further liquidation before the Ginning report and futures closed 1 to 2 points lower. Spot prices were unchanged. The Liverpool Cotton market opened 5 points higher on parity with previous day's New York prices and closed firm at our advance of 10 to 11 points.
Demand for ready cotton continues on a broad scale and sales were reported 10,000 bales. Spot prices closed unchanged.
The market is awaiting the next ginning report and some weak holders have squared up their accounts. The technical position of the market is healthy and we look for higher prices in the near future.

## LOCAL MARKET.

To-day the Bombay Cotton Market opened quiet for Broach April/May at 263/8. Local jobbers were buyers which caused a rise of one rupee. There was some liquidation in Oomra Contracts. The close at 4 p.m. was as under:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broach:— | | | | |
| A./M. | 263/8 | 264/12 | 263/8 | 264/8 |
| J./A. | 269 | 271 | 269 | 271 |
| Oomra:— | | | | |
| D./J. | 251/8 | 251/8 | 251 | 251/8 |
| March | 249/8 | 250/4 | 249/8 | 250/4 |
| May | 250/4 | 251 | 250/4 | 251 |
| Bengal:— | | | | |
| D./J. | 237 | 237/8 | 237 | 237/8 |
| March | 226/8 | 227/8 | 226/8 | 227/8 |
| May | 229 | 229 | 228/8 | 229 |

## SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool market opened unduly low at 12 points, which caused a complete change in our market. Recent buyers sold out their purchases which helped the decline and market closed easy as under:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broach:— | | | | |
| A./M. | 263 | 262 | 261 | 621 |
| J./A. | 270 | 270 | 266/8 | 266/8 |
| Oomra:— | | | | |
| D./J. | 251 | 251 | 250/8 | 250/8 |
| March | 249/8 | 249/8 | 249 | 249 |
| May | 249/12 | 249/12 | 249 | 249/4 |
| Bengal:— | | | | |
| D./J. | 237 | 237 | 236 | 236 |
| March | 226 | 226 | 225/8 | 225/8 |
| May | 227/8 | 227/8 | 227 | 227 |

## READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 300 | Mitha Nathoo | Khandesh | 247 |
| 100 | Colaba Land Mill | Sat. | 290 |
| 200 | Colaba Land Mill | Nanded | 268/270 |
| 100 | Hindustan Mill | Africa | 437 |
| 100 | Hindustan Mill | Dharmabad | 317 |
| 100 | Hindustan Mill | Bhesa | 321 |
| 200 | Virjee Ladha | Amalner | 248 |
| 400 | Suzuki & Co. | Berar | 256/260 |
| 200 | B. Karshandas | Rajputana | 247 |
| 200 | Dawn Mill | Mathia | 245 |
| 100 | Wardhman Bros. | Nagar | 249 |
| 200 | P.R. Vakharia | Purna | 265 |
| 500 | Toymankwa | Mathia | 242/247 |
| 200 | Narandas Rajaram | Harda | 264 |

## READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 22.

| | | | Delivery Contracts Ready. Jan Mill Terms. New |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | Superfine | M. G. | 242/45 |
| " | Fine | " | 238/40 +6/8 |
| " | F.G. | " | 232/35 |
| Sindh-Punjab | Fine | " | 237/39 |
| " | F.G. | " | 230/32 |
| Wardha-Hingt. | Fine | M.G. | 2 0/72 |
| Nagpur | " | " | 268/70+20/1 |
| Yeotmal | " | " | 26 /63 |
| Arvi | " | " | 263/65 |
| Amraoti | " | " | 258/60 |
| Khamgaon-Akola | " | " | 256/58 +5/6 |
| Mulkapur | " | " | 245/47 |
| Khandesh | " | " | 243/45 -7 |
| Muthia | Fine | " | 232/35 -8/9 |
| " | F.G. | " | -10/1 |

| | | Old. | Feb. Mar. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Broach | Fine | 245/50 | +15 +11 |
| Coompta | M. G. | 265/70 | |
| Westerns | Good. " | 215 | |
| Cambodia | Fine " | 285/90 | |
| Kalagin | " " | 215/20 | |

## PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

BOMBAY, January 22.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon 21st instant:

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 2,948 cwts. |
| Linseed | 3,407 " |
| Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds | 1,271 " |
| Gingellyseeds | 361 " |
| Poppyseed | 5 " |
| Groundnuts | 11,352 " |
| Castorseed | 4,110 " |
| Rice | 150,714 " |
| Myrabollams | 7,432 " |
| Cottonseed | 14,679 " |
| Gram | 335 " |
| Joowar | 290 " |
| Barley | 258 " |
| Bajree | 3,605 " |
| Coal | 1,186 tons |

## LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

The linseed market ruled quiet to-day on profit-taking and closed as under. The wheat market continues firm with absence of sellers and continued support.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Linseed Brown Cold | 10 | 8 | 0 |
| Wheat January | 8 | 6 | 0 |
| Wheat May | 7 | 10 | 6 |

The following are the closing rates of Seeds and Wheats to-day:—

| | Ready Delivery Terms. Per Cwt. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | a. | p. |
| Linseed Brown Bold | 10 | 8 | 0 |
| Linseed Brown Small | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Castorseed Bold | 9 | 8 | 0 |
| Castorseed Small | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Groundnutseeds Bold | 12 | 4 | 0 |
| Gingellyseed Bold 85/15 | 15 | 4 | 0 |
| Gingellyseed Small | 14 | 12 | 0 |
| Cottonseeds | 4 | 6 | 0 |
| Wheat Pissi Delhi Cawnpore 70/30 | 8 | 3 | 0 |
| Wheat Karachi Bugla | 8 | 4 | 0 |
| Wheat Pissi Seoni 70/30 | 8 | 0 | 0 |

## BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

### RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

| In full-pressed Bales. | Yesterday | Since 1st September This Year | Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 2,898 | 2,03,053 | 1,64,628 |
| Central India | 3,732 | 1,11,909 | 1,76,344 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 2 349 | 1,01,199 | 99 445 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 710 | 33,696 | 34,643 |
| Berar | 11,109 | 2,57,035 | 2 01,684 |
| Central Provinces | 4,615 | 88,108 | 1,04,309 |
| Total Oomras | 25,413 | 7,95,500 | 8,00,628 |
| Dholera | 1,491 | 26,759 | 99,723 |
| N. W. Provinces | 847 | 46,279 | 1,17,770 |
| Rajputana | 181 | 15,600 | 46,969 |
| Sind-Punjab | 99 | 58 227 | 1,13,143 |
| Broach | | 239 | 13,035 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 66 | 19,714 | 12,812 |
| Westerns-Northerns | | 8,970 | 7,237 |
| Cocoanada | | 395 | 1,473 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | | 4,594 | 6,441 |
| Persian | | 2,849 | 1,879 |
| American | | 66721 | 143 |
| Egyptian and African | | 20,166 | 29,179 |
| Comilla, Burma & other sorts. | | 44 | 352 |
| Total | 28,990 | 10,65,557 | 12,50,774 |

### EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

| In full-pressed Bales | 1st Sept. to 20th Jan. Yesterday | This year. | Last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe | 1,200 | 1,04,739 | 1,96,150 |
| Japan & China | 8,700 | 3,59,853 | 4,85,067 |
| Coast Ports | | 5,036 | 10,780 |
| Up-country by Rail | | 41,835 | 4,259 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan | | 81,469 | 1,06,524 |
| Total | 9,900 | 4,92,132 | 8,02,780 |

### SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Ready prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward market has also ruled steady to-day by evidencing a rise of 3 to 4d. per cwt. in the prices for Java Distant Positions. Prices for December Shipment for Belgian Beet and German Crystal Sugar register a drop of about a Pence per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.
The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:

Fine White Java Sugar:
Ready Rs. 18|2 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 13|4 per F.B.H.
Shipment December 19s. 8d. per F.B.H.
Shipment January-February-March 19s. 10d. per F. B. H.
Shipment July-August-September 18s. 3d. per F.B.H.
Shipment October-November-December 18s. 6d. per F.B.H.
Jamnagar C.I.F. shipment December 19s. 10d. per F.B.H.
Shipment January-February-March 20s. per F.B.H.
Shipment January-February-March 20s. 3d. per F.B.H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar.
Ready Rs. 18 per F.B.H.
Shipment December 19s. per F.B.H.
Shipment January-February-March 19s. 9d. per F.B.H.
Belgian Beet Sugar:
Shipment November-December 18s. 8d. per F.B.H.
German Crystal Sugar:
Shipment November-December 18s. 8d. per F.B.H.
Tone:—Steady.

# STOCK EXCHANGE.

## TATA IRONS IMPROVE.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

To-day the Bombay Stock Exchange ruled steady for Mill shares. Some buying was in evidence and prices improved somewhat on the day. Fluctuations were very narrow. In view of the approach of the settlement some short covering is anticipated which is likely to reflect in further improvement.
We quote B. Dyeings Rs. 916-4; Century Rs. 406-4; Fazul Rs. 871-4; Pearl Rs. 592-8; Pabaney Rs. 205; Crescent Rs. 171-4, Indore Malwa Rs. 341-4 and New Great Rs. 311-4.
Tata Irons shares were in great demand and prices hardened on further short covering and Bull Support. Deferreds remained at Rs. 178-12 and Ordinary at Rs. 61-8.
There was little improved demand for Imperial Bank Shares, which were done around Rs. 1,505.
Bombay-Burma were hardening to-day and closed at Rs. 596-4.
The following are to-day's closing quotations.

| LOCAL BANKS | Paid up Rs. | Last Divid. | Quotations Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of India | 50 | 1-2 | 77 | 4 |
| Baroda | 50 | 4 | 86 | |
| Central Co-operative | 50 | 1-2 | 67 | XD |
| Central | 25 | 1-4 | 30 | |
| Eastern | £5 | 9 p.c. | 84 | |
| Imperial | 500 | 40 | 1505 | |
| Imperial Contributory | 125 | 10 | 375 | |
| Union | 5 | 0 4 0 | 4 | 2 |
| CEMENTS AND MANGANESE. | | | | |
| Bundi | 10 | | 19 | 12 |
| Central India Mining | 10 | 1-2Y | 30 | |
| Indian Cement O. | 350 | | 115 | |
| Katni Cement O. | 100 | | 122 | 8 |
| Katni Cement D. | 40 | | 330 | |
| Punjab Cement O | 10 | | 6 | 12 |
| Shivrajpur | 10 | 8Y | 52 | 4 |
| RAILWAY COMPANIES. | | | | |
| Ahmedabad Prantej | 500 | 11 p.c. | 900 | |
| Amritsar Pattis | 100 | 10 p.c. | 150 | |
| Central Province | 700 | 70 p.c. | 108 | 8 |
| Dhond Baramati | 100 | 6 p.c. | 102 | |
| Guzerat | 100 | 5 pc. | 93 1-2 | |
| Hoshiarpur Doab | 100 | 5 p.c. | 100 | |
| Larkana | 100 | 5 p.c. | 80 | |
| Mandra Bhon | 90 | 5 p.c. | 82 1-2 | |
| Pachora Jammai | 100 | 5 p.c. | 90 | |
| Sara Sirajgunj | 100 | 5 p.c. | 99 | |
| Sialkot Narowal | 100 | 5 p.c. | 110 | |
| Sind Light | 100 | 12 p.c. | 150 | |
| Tapti Valley | 500 | 8 p.c. | 705 | |
| Upper Sind Light | 100 | 4 p.c. | 78 | |
| STEAMER COMPANIES. | | | | |
| Bombay Steam Navigation O. | 250 | | 195 | |
| Bombay Steam Navigation P. | 350 | | 237 | 8 |
| Scindi Steam | £5—0— | | 13 | 8 |
| ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS. | | | | |
| Ahmedabad Electricity | 100 | 5 p.c. | 81 | |
| Andhra Valley O. | 1,000 | | 830 | |
| Andhra Valley P. | 1,000 | | 960 | |
| Bombay Tramways O. | 50 | 4-8 | 138 | 2 |
| Bombay Tramways P. | 50 | 3-8 | 67 | 4 |
| Karachi Electricity | 100 | 6 | 95 | |
| Surat Electricity | 100 | | 75 | |
| Tata Hydro-Elec. O | 1,000 | 30 | 1068 | 12 |
| Tata Hydro-Elec. P | 1,000 | 7 p.c. | 990 | |
| Tata power O. | 1,000 | | 615 | |
| Tata power P. | 1,000 | | 830 | |
| PRESS COMPANIES. | | | | |
| Barsi Press | | | 435 | |
| Akbari | 500 | | 160 | |
| Fort | 475 | | 300 | |
| Harvey & Sabapathy | 500 | 20-35 | 10,25 | |
| Indian Cotton | 126 | 20 | 220 | |
| Manmad Manufacturing | 250 | | 220 | |
| New Berar | 500 | 80 | 840 | |
| New East India | 1,000 | | 975 | |
| New Mofussil P. | 400 | 40 | 540 | |
| New Prince of Wales | 500 | 61 | 510 | |
| Volkart U.P. | 500 | 40 | 510 | |
| MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES | | | | |
| Alcock Ashdown | 100 | | 240 | |
| Madras United | 250 | 15 | 485 | |
| Maneckjee Petit | 1,000 | 30 | 1850 | |
| Mathradas | 100 | | 72 | 8 |
| Meyer Sassoon | 100 | | 92 | 8 |
| Morarjee Goculdas | 1,000 | | 2100 | |
| Model Mills, Nagpur | 250 | | 132 | 8 |
| Mysore | 50 | 4 | 117 | 8 |
| New City of Bombay | 100 | 10 | 140 | |
| New Great Eastern | 300 | nil | 311 | 4 |
| Osmanshahi (100) | 7 | | 60 | |
| Pearl | 250 | 12 | 502 | 8 |
| Phoenix | 100 | 10 | 398 | 12 |
| Premier | 100 | | 11 | |
| Sasoon Cotton | 100 | | 17 | |
| Sassoon Silk | 500 | | 587 | 8 |
| Sholapur | 1,000 | 8075 450 | 7950 | 11 |
| Simplex | 250 | | 146 | 4 |
| Sir Shapurji Broacha | 100 | | 30 | |
| Standard | 500 | 40 | 1350 | |
| Swadeshi | 100 | 18 | 512 | 8 |
| Swan | 100 | | 152 | 8 |
| Tata Mill O. 17 | 500 | | 120 | |
| Vishnu CottonO. | 509 | 90 | 2500 | |
| Vishnu P. | 500 | 35 | 590 | |
| Belapur Co. Ltd. | 76 | | 18 | |
| B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd. | 125 | 7-8 | 596 | 4 |
| B. Burm T. Corporation New | 00 | 3 | 176 | 4 |
| Burma Corporation | 10 | 0-6 | 10 | 4 |
| Bombay Uganda | 80 | 4-12 | 50 | |
| British Burma Petroleum | Sh.8 | 0-4-0 | 6 | 15 |
| ndo Burma Petroleum | 100 | | 185 | |
| Jost Engineering | 100 | 10 | 125 | |
| Mackenzie | 100 | 30 | 335 | XD |
| New Union Flour Mills | 100 | | 30 | |
| Port Canning | 1,000 | 50 | 640 | |
| Sardar Carbonic Gas | 100 | | 90 | |
| Tata Iron Pref. 1st. | 150 | 6 p.e.y. | 127 | |
| Tata Iron Pref. 2nd. | 100 | | 80 | 8 |
| Tata Iron Defd. | 30 | | 178 | 12 |
| Tata Iron and Steel Co. | 75 | | 61 | 8 |
| Thacker | 50 | | 105 | |
| Telephone | 50 | nil | 38 | |
| INSURANCE COMPANIES | | | | |
| Empire of India | 50 | 22-8 | 715 | |
| Industrial & Prudential | 6 | 1,4 p.c. | 4 | |
| Jupiter | 15 | | 5 | 2 |
| New India | 25 | ly | 22 | 4 |
| Oriental Life | 100 | 30 p.c. | 1125 | |
| Vulcan | 10 | 0-6-0 | 5 | 1 |
| MILLS | | | | |
| medabad Advance | 100 | 10 | 397 | 8 |
| Alliance | 100 | | 30 | |
| Apollo | 50 | | 9 | |
| Assur Virjee | 6 | | 2 | 8 |
| Berar Manfg. | 200 | 30 | 210 | |

# GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/7.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/10.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47. Rs. 101/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933. Rs. 103/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107/8.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1938 Rs. 106.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/13.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/4.
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/12.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87/4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103/8.
Tone of Market:— Quiet and dull, more sellers. Forward rates for 3 1/2 Rs. 77/10. 1945/55 Rs. 107/10.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Cotton O. | 500 | 15 | 305 | |
| Bombay Cotton P. | 10 | 5 p.c. | 5 | 8 |
| Bombay Dyeing etc., | 250 | 25 | 916 | 4 |
| Bombay Industrial | 100 | .. | 8 | |
| Bombay Woollen | 100 | .. | 55 | |
| Bradbury | 250 | nil | 250 | |
| Bradbury P. | 250 | 7 p.c. | 110 | |
| Broach Fine Counts | 250 | .. | 70 | |
| Century | 100 | 20y | 406 | 4 |
| Central India O. | 100 | 16 | 512 | 8 |
| Central India P. | 500 | 6 p.c. | 450 | |
| Ceylon | 100 | .. | 40 | |
| Colaba Land | 100 | .. | 138 | 12 |
| Coorla | 100 | .. | 142 | 8 |
| Crescent | 100 | 4 | 171 | 4 |
| Currimbhoy | 250 | .. | 200 | |
| David | 500 | .. | 240 | |
| Dawn | 250 | 40 | 670 | |
| E. D. Sassoon United O. | 7/8 | | 1 2 | 6 |
| Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney | 250 | nil | 205 | |
| Edward Sassoon | 200 | nil | 140 | |
| Elphinstons O. | 100 | .. | 99 | |
| Emperor Edward | 500 | .. | 230 | |
| Fazulbhoy | 250 | 25 | 871 | 4 |
| Finlay | 100 | nil | 123 | 12 |
| Framjee Petit | 1,000 | .. | 620 | |
| Globe | 100 | .. | 38 | 12 |
| Gokak | 100 | 5 | 117 | 8 |
| Indoostan | 1,000 | 125 | 1570 | |
| Indian Blaching, | 100 | 6 | 165 | |
| Indian Manufacturing | 1,000 | 751 | 1000 | |
| Indore Malwa United | 100 | 18-12 | 341 | 4 |
| Jamshe O. | 250 | .. | 75 | |
| Khatau Makanjee | Nil | .. | 102 | 8 |
| Kilachand | 25 | .. | 4 | |
| Kohinoor | 500 | .. | 1150 | |
| Lakshmi Cotton | 1,000 | 150 | 5950 | |
| Madhora Scindia | 100 | .. | 18 | |
| Madhowji Dharamsi | 100 | .. | 139 | |

## SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad | | | | | | | 397 | 8 |
| Bombay Cotton | | | | | | | 305 | |
| Bombay Dyeing | | 918 | 12 | 920 | 916 | 4 | 916 | 4 |
| Century | | | 405 | 408 | 12 | 405 | 406 | 4 |
| Central India | | 511 | 4 | 513 | 12 | 511 | 4 | 512 8 |
| Colaba Land | | | | | | | 138 | 12 |
| Crescent | | | | | | | 171 | 4 |
| Edward Sassoon | | | | | | | 140 | |
| Fazulbhoy | | | 870 | 873 | 12 | 870 | 872 | 8 |
| Finlay | | | | | | | 128 | 12 |
| Globe | | | | | | | 38 | 12 |
| Gokak | | | | | | | 117 | 8 |
| Indian Bleaching | | | | | | | 165 | |
| Indore Malwa | | | | | | | 340 | |
| Kohinoor | | | | | | | 1150 | |
| Madhowjee | | | | | | | 130 | |
| Mathuradas | | | | | | | 72 | 8 |
| Meyer Sassoon | | | | | | | 90 | |
| Mysore | | | | | | | 117 | 8 |
| New Great | | 308 | 12 | 312 | 8 | 300 | 12 | 311 4 |
| Pearl | | | 500 | 03 | 12 | 500 | 502 | 8 |
| Pabany | | | | | | | 205 | |
| Phoenix | | | | | | | 398 | 12 |
| Simplex | | | | | | | 146 | 4 |
| Swadeshi | | | 511 | 4 | 515 | 511 | 4 | 512 8 |
| Swan Mills | | | | | | | 152 | 8 |
| Tata Mills | | | | | | | 120 | |

## MISCELLANEOUS

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock | | | | 240 |
| Bombay Steam | | | | 195 |
| Bundi Cement | | | | 19 12 |
| Central India Mining | | | | 30 |
| Indian Cement | | | | 115 |
| Katni Cement ord. | | | | 122 8 |
| Shivarajpur | | | | 52 4 |
| Tram Co. Ord. | | | | 138 2 |
| Tata Hydro | 1066 | 4 1070 | 1066 | 4 1068 12 |
| Tata Iron & Steel ord. | 58 | 4 62 | 58 | 4 61 8 |
| Tata Iron & Steel Def. | 170 | 180 170 | 178 | 12 |
| Govt. Paper 3 1/2 per cent | | | | 77 9 6 |
| Govt. Paper 5 per cent. | | | | 107 10 0 |

## GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

The market continues quiet but steady with a limited demand.
Bar Gold Ready, Rs. 21-6-6.
Posh delivery, Rs. 21- -6.
Mah delivery, Rs. 21-7-3.
Sovereigns ready, Rs. 13-7-6.
Sovereigns forward, Rs. 13-7-3.
National Bank, Rs. 21-10-0.

## SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Following a slight set back in London quotations our market to-day opened steady, but eased off on profit taking and short selling. China reports were unfavourable. We quote:—
Ready Silver, Rs. 59-0-0.
Posh delivery, Rs. 59-0-0.
Mah delivery, Rs. 59-1-0.
Fagun delivery, Rs. 58-11-0.
Tone of London market. Steady with uncertain tendency. India and China sold.

## LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 21.

Silver—India and China small sellers. Market quiet.
Spot 26 1/8.
Forward 25 15/16

## LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 21.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4:4:11 1/2

## FREIGHT QUOTATIONS.

(PITAMBER & CO.)

Bombay Jan. 21.

| PORTS | Steamers month of | Seeds &/or shipment | Seeds of 12 of 14 cwts. | Seeds of 14 to 15 cwts. | Seed of 16 cwts. & measurt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hull | Jan.Feb. | | 17/- | 18/- | 19/- 20/- |
| London | Jan.Feb. | | 20/- | 21/- | 22/- 23/- |
| Liverpool | Jan.Feb. | | 22/- | 23/- | 24/- 25/- |
| Marseilles | Jan.Feb. | | 20/- | 21/- | 22/- 23/- |
| Antwerp | January | | 22/- | 23/- | 24/- 25/- |
| | Feb.Apl | | 17/- | 18/- | 19/- 20/- |
| Rotterdam | January | | 22/- | 23/- | 24/- 25/- |
| Hamburg | Feb.Apr. | | 19/- | 20/- | 21/- 22/- |
| Bremen | | | | | |

| PORTS. | Steamers month of & 13 shipment. | Seeds &/or ctws | Seeds of 12 of 14 cwts. | Seeds of 14 to 15 cwts. | Seeds of 16 Cwts & less measurt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Havre | Jan.Feb. | | 22/- | 23/- | 24/- 25/- |
| Dunkirk. | January | | 22/- | 23/- | 24/- 25/- |
| .... | February | | 17/- | 18/- | 19/- 20/- |
| Barcelona | Jan.Feb. | | 29/- | 30/- | 31/- 32/- |
| Genoa | | | | | |
| | January | | Not quoting | | |
| | Feb.Mar. | | 20/- | 21/- | 22/- 23/- |
| | Apr.June | | 19/- | 20/- | 21/- 22/- |
| Naples | | | | | |
| Leghorn | | | | | |
| Trieste | Jan.Mar. | | 20/- | 20/- | 22/- 23/- |
| Venice | Apr.May. | | 19/- | 19/- | 21/- 22/- |
| New York | January | | | | 35/- |

Remarks:—

There is no change in this market. Several lots have been sold in s.s. City of Poona for Hull January shipment commencing from 16/- Sh. light seeds and then at 16/6 and latterly at 17/-. A lot 2000 tons of manganese-Ore from Marmagoa to Antwerp was booked at 23/6 Feb. shipment.

The demand from Europe continues slack and ther are nosigns of improvements

### LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 22.
To-day's price.

Cottonseed, Bombay, £8:5:0 Jan-Feb. Shipment Quoted.

London, Jan. 21.
To-day's price.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Jan/Feb. Shipment Offered £8/5/0.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Jan/Feb Shipment Offered £19/5/0.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Jan/Feb Shipment Offered £18/15/0.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Feb/Mar Shipment Offered £18/7/6.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Mar/Apl Shipment Offered £18/7/6.

### LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 21.
s. d.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, Spot. 1/7-1/4 Buyers.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb Spot. 1/7-3/8 Sellers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot. 1/7 Buyers.
Pale Crepe, lb Spot. 1/7-1/4 Seller.

### WHEAT-LONDON.

London, Jan. 22.
To-day's price.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. 50/9 Jan-Feb.
Rozario Santa Fe. per 63½ lb. 51/ Jan. Feb. Shipment sellers.
Market:—Very quiet.
Wheat, Australian, 52/9 Jan.-Feb., Shipment value.
Market:—Very quiet.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, 50/6 May-June Shipment Value.
Castorseed Bombay, £79/5/0 Jan-Feb., Shipment Offered.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton, £18:6:3 Mar-Apl.-Shipment Offered.

London, Jan. 21.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb.—
Jan/Feb shipment selltrs 51/3.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 1/2 lb.—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers 51/6.

London, Jan. 21.

Linseed, La Plata, c. i. f., ton.—
Jan/Feb shipment and Rotterdam. Paid £15:0:0.
Market:—After weakness closed steadier.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Jan/Feb shipment nominal £18:5:0.

### LINSEED.

London, Jan. 22.
To-day's price.

Linseed, La Plata, ton. C. I. F., £14:17:6 Jan-Feb., Shipment Offered.
Market:—Quiet and easier especially for forward positions.
Linseed, Bombay, ton, £18:5:0 Jan-Feb., Shipment Nominal.

London, Jan. 21.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers £17:10:0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Apl/May shipment nominal £16:15:0.

### LINSEED OIL.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, Cwt. 30/9 Feb.-Apl., Delivery Sellers.
Linseed Oil, Naked, London, Cwt, 30/10½ May-Aug., Delivery Sellers.

London, Jan. 21.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
Feb/Apl delivery sellers 30-10 1/2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
May/Aug delivery sellers. 31.

Market:—Firm but, generally, quiet.
Wheat Australian.—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers 53.
Market:—Firm but, generally, quiet.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
Apl/May shipment buyers 51/3.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
May/June shipment buyers 50/3.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
July/Aug shipment sellers 49/6.

## QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay
Jan. 23

| | | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| KHADI:— | Per lb | |
| Textile | ,, | 0 10 6 |
| Century | ,, | 0 10 3 |
| Jacob | ,, | 0 10 6 |
| E. D. Sassoon | ,, | 0 10 3 |
| Elphinstone | ,, | 0 10 0 |
| Apollo | ,, | 0 10 0 |
| LONG CLOTH (Full weight) | | 34/40 In: |
| Standard Mill | Per lb. | 0 13 6 |
| Century 91 1/2-92 1/2 | ,, | 0 13 9 |
| Century 6404-8705 | ,, | 0 14 3 |
| Hindustan Mill | ,, | 0 14 0 |
| Fazal (Mahal) | ,, | 0 14 3 |
| Phoenix | ,, | 0 14 0 |
| Pabaney (Phoolmala) | ,, | 0 13 9 |
| Manekji (Patangia) | ,, | 0 13 9 |
| Kalamardan | ,, | 0 13 9 |
| Daud Sahib | ,, | 0 13 0 |
| LONG CLOTH (Light weight) | No. | 5202/5303 |
| Rachael Mill | Per lb. | 0 14 6 |
| Hindustan Mill | ,, | 0 14 3 |
| David Mill | ,, | 0 14 6 |
| Apollo | ,, | 0 14 0 |
| LONG CLOTH x Quality:— | | |
| Swan Finlay | ,, | 0 14 0 |
| Gold Mohor | ,, | 0 13 6 |
| LONG CLOTH Satin Calender | | 34-42 In:— |
| Textile (Hand) | per lb. | 0 13 3 |
| Spring (Merchant) | ,, | 0 13 3 |
| Century (Bugle) | ,, | 0 13 3 |
| Apollo (Pyala) | ,, | 0 13 0 |
| Tata Mill (Darji) | ,, | 0 13 0 |
| Sakuntala | ,, | 0 13 0 |
| Sundari Brand | ,, | 0 13 0 |
| Globe | ,, | 0 12 6 |
| Rachael | ,, | 0 12 9 |
| Pekhi | ,, | 0 13 0 |
| Maher | ,, | 0 13 9 |
| LEPAD:— | | |
| Spring | ,, | 0 13 3 |
| Textile | ,, | 0 13 3 |
| Century | ,, | 0 13 3 |
| Maher | ,, | 0 13 3 |
| DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:— | | |
| Spring (Balance) | Per lb. | 1 0 3 |
| Jacob | ,, | 0 15 0 |
| Century | ,, | 0 15 3 |
| Mun Mill | ,, | 0 15 0 |
| DHOOTIES 10 Yards:— | | |
| Spring (Balance) | ,, | 0 15 3 |
| Century | ,, | 0 14 3 |
| Jacob | ,, | 0 14 0 |
| Mun Mill | ,, | 0 14 0 |
| 1386 Tata | ,, | 2 12 0 |
| CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:— | | |
| Bombay Cotton | Per piece | 3 12 0 |
| Jamshed | ,, | 3 12 0 |
| Century | ,, | 3 15 0 |
| Pearl Pabaney | ,, | 2 15 0 |
| Hindustan No. 902 | ,, | 4 1 0 |
| BLACK CHECK:— | | |
| 5806 Sholapur | ,, | 10 8 0 |
| 2020 Jacob | ,, | 5 6 0 |
| 58000 Kurla | ,, | 8 4 0 |
| 1325 Morarji | ,, | 5 4 0 |
| GABRUN No. 5124:— | | |
| Pearl Pebaney | ,, | 7 4 0 |
| Hindustan | ,, | 7 6 0 |
| E. D. Rachael | ,, | 6 2 0 |
| SALITA:— | | |
| Century | Per lb. | 0 13 0 |
| Textile | ,, | 0 13 6 |
| Spring (Merchant) | ,, | 0 13 6 |
| STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:— | | |
| 777 Kohinoor | Per piece | 2 1 6 |
| 777 Crescent | ,, | 2 0 6 |
| Apollo David | ,, | 2 1 0 |
| DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:— | | |
| Kanta | Per lb. | 1 0 6 |
| Great | ,, | 1 0 0 |
| Phoenix | | 1 1 0 |
| Kohinoor | ,, | 1 0 0 |
| Tata | ,, | 1 0 0 |
| CHADAR Kori Calander:— | | |
| Hindustan | Per lb. | 0 14 6 |
| David | ,, | 0 13 6 |
| Mahel | | 0 14 0 |

### LONDON SILVER.

Silver.—China Banks small buyers, business small market closed uncertain.

London, Jan. 22.
To-days Price.

Spot ..... 26-5/16
Forward ..... 26-1/8

### LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 22.
Open Market price.
To-days Price.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz .....£4:4: 11-1/2

London, Jan. 22.
To-days Price.

Interest, day to day Loans ... 3-5/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 days' Market Loans 4 p.c.

### LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 22.
To-days rate.

Bank Bills, 3 months ..... 4-1/32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months ..... 4-1/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months, 5-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-3/4 p.c.

### LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 22.
To-day's rate.

T. T. Berlin on London ..... 20.47-3/4
T. T. Amsterdam on London ... 12.14 3/8
T. T. Madrid on London ..... 29.92
T. T. Brussels on London ..... 34.91
T. T. Milan on London ..... 111.92
T. T. Berne on London ..... 25.20
T. T. Paris on London ..... 122.55

### LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 21.

| | |
|---|---|
| T T Berlin on London | 20.47 1/2 |
| T T Amsterdam on London | 12.14 1/8 |
| T T Brussels on London | 34.91 |
| T T Madrid on London | 30.02 |
| T T Milan on London | 112.37 |
| T T Berne on London | 25.19 |
| T T Paris on London | 122.43 |

## CALCUTTA MARKETS.

### MANCHESTER GOODS.

There is little of particular interest to report with regard to the local Piece-Goods market. During the earlier part of the week just concluded demand continued active for almost all classes of goods, with the result that clearances were very satisfactory and bazar selling prices registered a further advance. The past few days, however, have witnessed a distinct falling-off in enquiry, and with the exception of Grey Shirtings and certain miscellaneous fabrics, which continue in fair request, the market is now appreciably quieter. In view of the heavy purchases which up-country buyers have recently made, the present lull was not altogether unexpected, and local dealers are of the opinion that demand will revive within the next ten days.

With regard to the forward positions, importers are stated to have placed considerable quantities of Whites and Dhooties, whilst some moderate sales of Grey Shirtings are also reported.

Grey Shirtings.—Clearances are satisfactory, and local values have registered an advance of 2 to 3 annas per piece.

Grey Dhooties.—There is less enquiry and bazar rates are barely steady.

Whites.—Sales have fallen off considerably, but prices show no change.

Miscellaneous.—Sarries are selling freely and values have appreciated 1 to 2 pies per yard. Fancies are also in moderate request.

Yarns.—Demand has improved to some extent, but local values remain extremely low.

We quote bazaar rates as follows:—

Grey Yarn, Wilkinsons, 40s. per lb. Re. 1-0 No stocks.

T. Red Yarn As. 15 to Re. 1-5 per lb.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 37-1|2—38-16 by 13, 7 lbs. Rs. 7-6 per piece.

Grey Shirting 37 by 38—16 by 16, 8-1|4 lbs. Rs. 9-7 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38-1|2—16 by 16, 8-1|4 lbs. Rs. 10-8 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 39 by 38—18 by 16, 10-1|4 lbs., Rs. 11-4 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 41 by 38—18 by 18, 11-1|2 lbs., Rs. 11-15 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38—19 by 19, 10-1|4 lbs., Rs. 13 per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20—20 by 20, Rs. 7-5 per piece.

White Shirtings 40,000, 36 by 40 ins. yds., Rs. 22-0.

White Shirtings 98, 36 by 40 ins. yds., Rs. 15-12.

White Shirtings, 99, 36 by 40 ins. yds., Rs. 17-12.

White Shirtings, Raja 36 by 40 ins. yds. Rs. 7-8.

The prices quoted are, however, for purchases of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

### LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

There is no change to report in our local market and clearances have been poor. Stocks are, however, by no means large, and prices are unchanged.

Quotations per 5 lbs. according to qualities and tickets were as under:—

Mule 10-1|2s. Rs. 2-7 to Rs. 2 11.
Mule 12-1|2s., Rs. 2-7-6 to Rs. 2-11-6.
Mule 14-1|2s., Rs. 2-11-6 to 2-15-6.
Mule 16-1|2s., Rs. 2-13 to 3-1.
Mule 20-1|2s., Rs. 2-15-6 to Rs. 3-3-6.
Mule 22s., Rs. 3-1 to Rs. 3-5.

### COAL.

A quiet tone has prevailed in the market during the last week, with little business doing. The raisings were very poor in consequence of the Bandhna festival, with the result that stocks had to be drawn upon to fill contracts, thus considerably diminishing them. The principal feature of the week was the submission of tenders for the supply of 1,708,500 tons to the State Railways. It is hoped that better prices will be obtained for selected and first grade coals, but doubtless with large quantities of other qualities offering the prices for these will be low.

The approximate rates are as follows:—
Desherghur, Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-8.
13, 14 and 15 Seams Jharia, Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 5.
11 and 12 Seams Jharia, Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 4.
10 Seam Jharia, Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3.
Raneegunge, Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-4.

### COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 22nd. January 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.940 inches (.049 below normal.)

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) .845 inches (.044 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .004

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 67.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 62.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 78.9 degrees (.3 below normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 65.4 degrees (2.5 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 73%

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 54%

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 148 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whosky cloud—10) 7.

At a meeting of the Nagpur Municipal Committee held on January 22nd at Nagpur Mr. Tijare's resolution for presenting an address of welcome to Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala when he visits Nagpur, was carried unanimously.—A. P.

## SHIPPING

### ARRIVALS.

January 22.

S S Varsova, Woollatt, Busreh.
S S Vita, Danne, Karachi.
S S Khandala, Harley, Durban.

### DEPARTURES.

January 23.

S S Bithina, Keddie, Singapore.
S S Julaputra, Owens, Rangoon.
S S Sumatra Maru, Kamitaka, Kobe.
S S Chofuku Maru, Walanab, Kobe.
S S C/ Cambridge, Nicol, Karachi.
S S Gandara, Weatherby, Hamburg.

### LOADING.

January 22.

Steamer C/ Poona for Liverpool.
Steamer C/ Calcutta for New York.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Varsova, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Co.'s Karachi mail steamer Vita, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jalaputra:—The Scindia S N Co.'s steamer Jalaputra, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Sumatra Maru:—The O S K steamer Sumatra Maru, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Chofuku Maru:—The N Y K steamer Chofuku Maru, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S City of Cambridge:—The K N Co.'s steamer City of Cambridge sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with some bottom cargo.

S S Gandara:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Gandara sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

### EXPORTS.

January 22.

S S Ranchi for London:—26 bales cow and calf hides P Hassam, 409 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas and Co Ltd, 24 bdles woollen carpets M M T Afshar, 32 bdles woollen carpets H A M Sawal, 1 pkg. woollen carpets Grindlay and Co. Ltd., 4 cases drier ducks J S Pimenta, 45 cwt fish maws H A Mahomed and Sons, 1 bale cow leather Nazamuddin and Co.

S S Kondekerk for Rotterdam:—2250 cwt linseed oil cake N V Velmahomed.

For Ghent:—250 bales raw cotton F F Campbell and Co. Ltd.

For Hamburg:—2000 cwt linseed oil cake J Permanand and Co., 2000 cwt groundnuts Pohumall Bros., 6400 cwt groundnuts oil cakes N V Vemohamed, 2600 cwt groundnuts oil cakes J Permanand and Co.

From Antwerp—2000 cwt linseed oil cake 6000 cwt groundnut oil cake J Permanand and Co.

S S Brittania for Liverpool:—70 bales wool raw Bombay Co. Ltd., 200 bales cotton waste M Chandulal and Co., 2 bdles woollen carjets Army and Navy Co-operative Society Ltd., 125 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd., 112 bales raw cotton The Patel Cotton Co Ltd., 100 bales raw cotton Langley and Co.

For Barcelona:—450 bales raw cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe:—400 bales raw cotton Ozu Burin and Co. Ltd.

For Shanghai:—600 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Genoa Maru for Kobe:—6 bales raw cotton N Futehally, 25 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

For Osaka:—330 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Biyo Maru for Osaka—1000 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd,

For Shanghai:—1000 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd., 800 bales raw cotton Suzaki and Co Ltd., 4500 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd.

For Kobe:—300 bales raw cotton G Dossa and Co., 1000 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd., 500 bales raw cotton Japan Trading Co Ltd.

S S Chofuku Maru for Moji:—500 tons scrap iron M B Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Shanghai Maru for Kobe: 100 bales raw cotton Breul and Co., 100 bales raw cotton Vurdhaman Bros Ltd. 1000 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd., 400 bales raw cotton G Dossa and Co., 200 bales raw cotton Suzaki and Co Ltd., 300 bales raw cotton R D Tata and Co Ltd., 2000 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd., 1000 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd.

For Nagoya:—500 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.,

For Osaka:—100 bales raw cotton Breul and Co., 500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd., 500 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros., 1000 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokaichi:—200 bales raw cotton Amersey and Sons, 500 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Shikari Maru for Kobe:—400 bales raw cotton The Japan Trading Co Ltd., 1500 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

For Osaka:—200 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokaichi:—500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd., 500 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd.

For Nagoya:—1000 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

### IMPORTS.

January 22.

S S Silvis Pellico from Trieste. Agents:—L. Triestino.

From Trieste:—50000 D/bags and 2250 bags sugar, 82 cases cotton embroideries, 280 cases sugar of lead, 14 cases enamel vessels, 334 bales and 203 reels printing paper, 37 cases iron chains, 6201 bdles steel hoops, 34 cases and 3 bdles rubber shoes, 50 cases mineral water, 10 cases playing cards, 88 cases bolts and nuts, 78 cases and 312 bales paper, 24 cks. hydrocloride ammonia, 37 bdles hurricane lanterns 29 cases iron screws, 44 cases hollow glass, 24 cases lamps and parts, 26 cases leonian ware, 75 cases enamel ware, 55 cases galvanised cone leads, 36 cases soap, 20 boxes tin, 92 cases ornaments glass, 500 rings iron, wire, 100 drums calcium carbide, 1858 cases glass bangles, 23 cases earthen ware, 75 cases safety matches, 50 cases shoes, 37 cases buttons, 71 cases glass beads, 20 cases enamel bowls, 10 bdles tartarie acid, 20 cases tin hollow ware, 20 cases wire netting, 181 pairs wheels and axles, 34 cases glass necklaces and rings, 28 cases electric bulbs, 45 cases artificial silk, 4086 bdles steel hoops, 22 cases copper foils.

From Venice:—20 bales dressed hemp, 16 pkgs. cotton coverlets.

From Scio:—35 cases gum mastice, 413 bags almonds.

From Patrasso:—100 cases currents.

From Constantinople:—3 cases books.

From Aden—15 bags gum Arabic, 130 bags garlic, 89 bdles alkali, 80 pkgs. dry fish.

S S Nellore from Kobe. Agents:—M M and Co.

From Kobe:—15 cases glass bangles, 3 cases sugar.

From Shanghai:—126 bales raw silk, 17 cases silk yarn, 123 cases silk piecegoods, and punjee silk, 263 bdles, 220 H/chests, 231 bags, 553 cases tea, 1238 bags beans.

From Canton/Hangkong:—334 rolls mattings, 9 cases and 4 bdles silk piecegoods 18 cases silk.

From Hongkong:—120 rolls earthen ware, 106 cases cotton socks, 15 cases pongee silk, 11 cases and 10 bales raw silk, 25 cases silk piece goods, 147 cases fire crackers, 50 cases presedves, 20 pkgs. China roots.

From Hongkong:—6 cases ginger.

From Singapore:—100 drums asphalt, 70 drums paint, 20 cases quinine, 18 cases cotton goods, 65 cases pine apples, 8 cases ginger, 89 rolls roofing paper.

From Penang:—71 slabs tin, 212 bags pearl tapioca, 44 bags sago whole.

From Colombo:—17 cases specie, 24 cases canned fruits and vegetables and salmon, 7 cases rubber belting and packing, 5 cases card-boards, 5 cases lactogens, 167 trunks lubricating oil.

From Melbourne/Colombo:—21 cases dessert fruits, 141 cases jam, 12 cases lemons, 61 cases dripping.

From Sydney/Colombo:—88 cks and 78 pipes tallow.

S S Gandara from Bassein. Agents:—M M and Co.

Rangoon:—150 cases catch, 241 bars pig lead, 20 bdles old gunnies, 14 tins Chinese sauce, 6 cks. provisions, 99 bdles secondhand bdls. 26598 bags rice, 10 bdles old tarpulins, 150 bags beans.

From Tuticorin:—269 bags tea, 18 bags cardmom, 16 bags cardmom seed.

From Cochin:—500 kolten hooka shell.

From Calicut:—150 bags coccanuts, 24 bags cardmom, 22 cases, 40 chest, 35 H/chests and 35 bags tea, 53 bags ginger, 25 jottas coir yarn, 749 pkgs. teak wood scantings.

From Colombo:—1 case cotton and woollen apparel, 1 pkg. tiles.

From Bassein—23590 bags rice.

From Akyab: 13701 bags rice.

S S Vasna from Busreh. Agents:—M M and Co.

From Busreh:—7 bags water melon seeds, 7399 baskets or bdles wet dates, 30 bags A. kernals, 26 bags dry dates, 36 bags galls, 8 bags old brass, 30 bales cow hides, 150 bags beans, 200 bdles sheep skins, 4 bdles and 6 pkgs. scrap copper, 1687 bdles skin dates, 14 bags quinine seed, 89 baskets hartoman, 15 baskets edra, 23 pkgs. scrap brass, 18 nos. empty cylinders, 1 bdle gold coins 1 bdle gold.

From Bushire—17 bdles skins.

From Mohamerah:—1 bdle specie.

Bai Nemtulabai widow of Shewth Abdultayab Ismailji Maskati, a Bohra merchant who had gone to Surat from Bombay to perform the opening ceremony of the Bohra Charitable Maskati Maternity Hospital suddenly died on Thursday evening at the age of 72. She was a philanthrophic lady. The public Charitable Maskati Dispensary in her husband's namea is maintained at Surat for a long time past.

The Governor of Bombay attended Karlekar's Circus on Friday the 21st January in aid of the Hospital Fund.

## INDIANS IN U. S. DENIED CITIZENSHIP.

### MR. DAS GUPTA'S APPEAL FOR HELP

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

In the course of a lengthy letter to Mr. Piyush Kanti Ghose, of "The Amrita Bazar Patrika", Mr. Surendranath Das Gupta, President of the Hindustan Seva Samiti of America (California), refers to the ineligibility of the Indian people to the United States citizenship after the Supreme Court decision in the Bhagat Singh case in 1923 and the difficulty and disgrace accruing therefrom.

Mr. Das Gupta appeals for funds in India to fight the case in Supreme Court on this point. One Mr. Sakharam Ganesh Pandit, formerly of Ahmedabad and now a practising attorney in California, has won his naturalisation in the Circuit Court of Appeals. It will have now to go to the Supreme Court, and Mr. Das Gupta says something must be done in India to fight the humiliation Indians resident in the United States of America have to undergo.

Concluding Mr. Das Gupta says in the fight in the Supreme Court the Indian nation should raise a united voice and approach the American Nation for citizenship to maintain the dignity and prestige of India and her sons and daughters. Success in the cause depends on the support received from India, and Mr. Das Gupta says that if it is not forthcoming the world will treat Indians as helots.—Free Press.

## ALLEGED TRADE IN GIRLS.

HYDERABAD (Sind), Jan. 22.

Nawabshah police are on the look out of certain persons who are alleged to have been carrying on a regular trade in minor girls, who are kidnapped from Marwar and other neighbouring territories and sold for enormous sums in Sindh where there is a disproportion of numbers between males and females.

The Hyderabad police have arrested a Marwari and his wife who are alleged to have attempted to sell a girl of about fourteen years to a Sindhi for Rs. 700.—Free Press.

## TRADE UNION CONFERENCE

### "A TRAP FOR MINERS."

LONDON, Jan. 21.

At the Trade Union Conference to-day, the Chairman in a speech winding up "the inquest" on the general strike urged the delegates to return to their Unions and put the past away and address themselves to the great task of building up the strength of the movement and effectively resist attacks.

As the Conference was concluding, news was received that Justice Eve in the Chancery Court had refused to grant an injunction restraining the Shop Assistants' Union from applying its funds to political objects. Action was brought by Mr. J. F. Forster, a member of the Union, under 1913 Trade Union Act. Mr. Forster also sought to restrain the Union from making payments to the Trade Union Congress as long as the latter spent their funds in the furtherance of political objects. The result of the case which was regarded as a test case was received by delegates with prolonged cheers.

Justice Eve said that the legislature as a rule discouraged interference by the Court in the domestic administration of corporations and similar bodies. It was also recognised that the dividing line between social and political matters was very indistinct. The distinction must be decided by Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.—Reuter's Special Service.

## PROTESTS AGAINST CURRENCY BILL.

### BENGAL GUNNY TRADERS' REPRESENTATION.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

The Secretary of the Gunny Traders' Association, Calcutta, has sent telegrams to the Viceroy, the Finance Member, and prominent non-official members of the Legislative Assembly expressing "disappointment at the Government introducing a bill to fix the value of the Rupee at eighteen pence instead of at sixteen pence, against the unanimous Indian opinion in favour of the latter. The Association is of the opinion that the "Change of value violates the sanctity of the measure of value and does gross injustice to all debtors." The Association also states that the eighteen pence Rupee will be injurious to agricultural, industrial and commercial interests of the country.—Free Press.

## 18D. LIKELY TO STAGNATE TRADE

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

The Secretary, Indian Rice Merchants Association, Calcutta, sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, Delhi, Mr. Jinnah, Pandit Nehru and Pandit Malaviya. The Indian Rice Merchants' Association convey their emphatic protest against the provisions of Currency Bill No. 1 of 1927 inasmuch as it fixes the gold exchange of the rupee at 18d. instead of 16d. The Association consider the higher ratio as artificially maintained, and prices to-day are in disparity with it. In the circumstances the higher ratio is gravely detrimental to the producers and debtors and likely to stagnate trade an dbusiness generally.

## PROTEST AGAINST 18D RATIO.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

The Secretary of the Indian Produce Association, Calcutta, has wired to the Secretary, Finance Department, strongly protesting "against fixing the Exchange rate at eighteen pence, which is harmful to the produce trade of the country." It will, says the Association, severely hit agriculturists, industrialists, merchants and economic development of the country. The Association urges fixing the Exchange at sixteen pence without delay.—Free Press.

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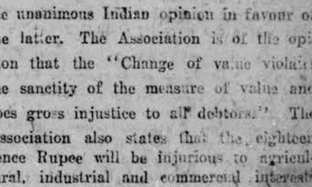

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# BASSEIN BRIDGES OPENED BY GOVERNOR.

"Chronicle" Photo. His Excellency opening the new Bridges.

The new South Bassein Bridge, largest on B. B. and C. I. line, was opened by the Governor on Saturday morning.

# NEW BASSEIN BRIDGES.

## OPENED BY GOVERNOR.

### A GOOD BARGAIN BY GOVERNMENT.

The governor of Bombay opened the new Bassein Bridges on Saturday morning before a large and representative gathering at Bassein. A special train conveyed the guests in eight first class saloons to which were added two reserved saloons for the Governor and his staff. The special train started from Colaba at 7-25 a.m. and halted at Mahaluxmi where the Governor and his staff joined the guests. They detrained at the north approach of the New Bridges at Bassein where the opening ceremony took place.

Sir Ernest Jackson in requesting the Governor to open the New Bridges gave the history of the B. B. and C. I. Railway from 1860 and narrated the tremendous progress made in the interval. The Governor then pressed a lever and the gate of the New Bridges was opened and the signals at the distance of a mile were downed by pressing the other lever. The guests then drove in an inspection train in open wagons on the New Bridges and proceeded to the shamiana at the end of the bridge in the south where breakfast was served. The "special" carrying the guests returned to Colaba at 12-7 p.m. the Governor alighting at Grant Road on the return journey.

Nearly 300 guests accepted the invitation of Sir Ernest Jackson, to be present at the Opening Ceremony. Approximately 200 were representatives of Government and commercial interests in the city in addition to the many senior officials of the Railway. Amongst those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. B. Hotson, Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, The Hon'ble Sir Chunilal Mehta, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Mr. Balak Ram, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Bell, Rev. L. Bertram, Archbishop of Dauman, Sir Dorab and Lady Tata, Mr. K. S. Framji, C.I.E., The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemp and Mrs. Kemp, Sir Stanley Reed, The Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Lady Jackson, Mr. H. B. Clayton, Mr. G. D. Jhaveri, Mr. D. M. Thakersey, The Hon'ble Mr. Ratanji D. Morarji, Mr. K. Natarajan, Mr. Huseinbhoy A. Lalji,, Mr. Rahimtoola Chinoy, Mr. Byramji Jeejibhoy, Sir Thomas Strangman, Mr. Neilson, Mr. K. Dinshaw, Principal Tannan, Mr. Waman Mukadam, Mr. Ishwerdas Lakhmidas, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Major R. E. Gordon, R. E., Mr. Pochkhanwalla, Mr. N. Dumasia, Mr. J. F. Gennings, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Mr. Kapilram Vakil, Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji, Mr. Mavji Govindji.

In requesting the Governor to open the new Bassein Bridges. Sir E. Jackson said:—

#### A MATTER FOR PRAYER.

The rebuilding of the Bassein Bridges has not been given effect to because the existing Bridges are unsafe. I know an impression exists that this is the case and many passengers are said to say their prayers before they cross the Bridges and to sing a song of thanksgiving when they are safely over. Perhaps some of you did likewise when you crossed the Bridges to-day.

The real fact is that in these days Railways are increasing the loads of their trains, they are using heavier engines and hauling a large number of wagons per train.

The old Bridges, with a life of over half a century behind them, are perfectly safe for the additional loads which they are called upon to carry under a restricted speed, but they would possibly not be safe for taking those same loads at a higher speed.

A restriction in speed means a loss in time and money and, therefore, we want bridges which will carry existing loads without restriction, and not only this, but which will carry loads still greater than those which they are at present doing.

In all, we have to deal with nearly 100 large bridges, over 1,200 small bridges and over 1,500 miles of track. The cost will amount to as much as 8 crores. Some 30 per cent. of the work has already been done, and we hope to complete the programme within the next five years.

Your Excellency, from what I have said you will have gathered that the rebuilding of the Bassein Bridges represents a definite step towards the completion of a well defined programme for effecting a large improvement in the carrying capacity of this Railway.

#### GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The Governor, in declaring the new Bridges open, said:—

Those of us who have had the opportunity of seeing some of the noble buildings in India, now of such great archaeological interest, feel that all generations owe a deep debt of gratitude to the skill and enthusiasm of those responsible for their erection.

The modern development of Railways in India dates, I believe, from the time when Lord Dalhousie took up the subject in 1853, and the B. B. & C. I. Railway was one fo the first eight companies formed for the purpose of constructing Indian Railways with British capital between that year and 1859.

At first, the B. B. & C. I. Railway was a small undertaking, running from Surat to Ahmedabad through Baroda, but in spite of the great natural difficulties to which Sir Ernest Jackson has referred, it has rapidly grown into one of the largest Railways in India. The present programme of development, estimated to cost, as Sir Ernest Jackson has said, no less than eight crores of rupees, of which these new Bridges form so important a part, shows that the administration of this Railway continues to be as progressive as it has been in the past, and I am sure that we all most sincerely hope that the remainder of the programme will be carried through as successfully as the portion which we now have the privilege of inspecting today.

#### OLD BRIDGES.

With regard to what has been said about the old bridges, I think it would have been a most unfortunate thing if the substructure of the old bridges had not been secured by the Bombay Government, and generations to come would have very rightly blamed us if we had allowed such an opportunity to pass by. This substructure will provide, when the time comes, a solid and lasting foundation for a road bridge, and I am glad that the negotiations, which have been going on for a number of years between Government and the Railway administration, have been brought to conclusion so satisfactorily to both sides.

Government are acquiring, for the nominal price of Rs. 15,000, piers and foundations which it would certainly cost some lakhs of rupees to construct and place in position today, and we must be very grateful to Sir Ernest Jackson and his Board for letting us have them at such a reasonable figure.

#### A GOOD BARGAIN.

One of the great problems in respect to communications in the Bombay Presidency is the construction of a through road between Bombay, Surat, Broach and Ahmedabad, and the chief difficulty standing in the way is the large number of creeks, such as this Bassein creek, and rivers that have to be crossed. It will hardly be possible, for some years at least, to find money for this very necessary means of communication; but I feel that, by the acquisition of the substructure of the old bridges, we have taken an important step towards surmounting one of the first obstacles—and a very formidable obstacle it is—on the direct road to Ahmedabad. While thanking the Agent and his Board, I do not wish it to be thought that I pay them the poor compliment of suggesting that they have themselves made a bad bargain. On the contrary, I am told that it is an excellent thing for a railway to have a road running alongside it, to act as a feeder to its various stations, and I have no doubt that the Railway authorities had this in view. I hope, and indeed I feel pretty confident, that they have made what will turn out, in years to come, to have been a very good bargain for them, and that the transaction is one from which both the public of this Presidency and the Railway Administration will derive convenience and profit, and on which both parties can congratulate themselves.

# OLYMPIC SPORTS IN BOMBAY.

"Chronicle" Photo. The Hurdle Race at the trial treats of All-India and Presidency Olympics.

"Chronicle" Photo. A speed picture of the finish of a 220 yard race.

## TRADES UNION CONGRESS AND MINERS' FEDERATION.

RUGBY, Jan. 21.

By a large majority, the Conference of the Executives of Unions affiliated to the Trades Union Congress carried a resolution supporting the action of the General Council of the Congress in calling off the general strike of last May. The Miners Federation had moved an amendment that reports made by the General Council justifying its action and the statement made by the Miners' Federation censuring the General Council should be submitted to the vote of the members of the Unions. This amendment was ruled out of order by the Standing Orders Committee on the ground that the Conference of the Trades Union Executives had given the Council a mandate for the general strike and such Conference should decide the endorsement or otherwise of the action taken by the Council in calling off the strike.

Mr. Clynes, a former Labour Minister closed the proceedings with a conciliatory speech in which he pleaded for the sinking of all differences.—B. O. W.

## SETTING BACK THE HAND OF PROGRESS.

### DISCUSSIONS IN BARODA COUNCIL.

BARODA, Jan. 21.

The President of the Baroda Legislative Council has disallowed the motion recommending total prohibition on the ground of its unbecoming wording. The resolution regarding further instalment of reforms was discussed in the Council, as is being done for years, and withdrawn. While opposing the motion for an elected chairman of the Baroda Municipal Corporation, it was maintained on behalf of the Government that it was conscious of the wishes and sentiments of the members and that they would be fulfilled on suitable occasions. The Council agreed to refer the question of giving remission to farmers who had suffered from the locusts, to the department concerned.—Free Press.

Contracts totalling twenty million pounds and including railway electrification schemes for India and Brazil and the erection of a water power station for New Zealand were secured last month by British Electrical Engineering firms.—B. O. W.

## CONSERVATIVES AND INDIAN PROGRESS.

### TORIES ANXIOUS TO SEE INDIA CONTENTED!

BOMBAY, Jan. 21

A message of cordial sympathy and intense interest towards India is brought from abroad by Sir Albion Bannerjee, ex-Dewan of Mysore and Cochin, who has returned after an extensive tour in the Far East, Europe and America.

In the course of an interview Sir Albion told an Associated Press representative that, contrary to general feelings in India, Sir Albion was enabled, by close relationship with some of the most prominent men who controlled the Conservative Party, to see that as a party it was not only not inimical to the political progress of India, but was genuinely anxious to see a contented India with the just aspirations of the people being given legitimate scope. But it was quite natural that the average Englishman at that distance could not understand how, granted opportunities of sharing in the administration of the country, these opportunities should have been rejected as they were in the Central Provinces and Bengal in the last Council. The recent support to Ministries in these two provinces, however, was bound to create a very favourable impression in this respect.

#### PLACE OF INDIAN STATES.

In the larger life which was emerging in India in future, Sir Albion declared, it was recognised more in the outside world than in India itself that the Indian States would occupy no mean place, and one of the questions which would, therefore, have to be very seriously considered in the immediate future was the putting of the relationship between the Indian States and British India in the British Empire on a more regulated plan than hitherto.

From the wide experience he had gained during his travels, he was emphatically of the opinion that the future well-being of India as a whole would depend largely on the spirit of cordial co-operation and mutual goodwill on the part of those responsible for the Government of British India and the Indian Princes who had large vested interests based on treatics and other historical associations, and everyone interested in this big cause had to pull together avoiding all possible controversies.—A. P.

## COTTON TEXTILE TARIFF BOARD.

### REPORT SIGNED

BOMBAY, Jan. 21.

The report of the Cotton Textile Tariff Board was signed to-day at the Town Hall Bombay.

## INDUSTRIAL PEACE

### HOW IT CAN BE ACHIEVED.

### CHOCOLATE MERCHANT PRINCE'S FIVE POINTS.

"Can industrial peace be achieved and if so what minimum price has to be paid for it," was the theme of the most instructive and illustrating address delivered by Mr. B. Seebohm Rowntree—the Chocolate Prince of England—on Friday evening at the premises of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics. There was quite a fair attendance and Mr. H. P. Mody, the Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association presided.

#### A PRACTICAL IDEALIST.

The President while introducing the guest of the evening, observed that Mr. Rawntree was a very practical idealist who had set his heart on the problem of adjusting and humanising the relations between capital and labour. He was the controller and the genius of a powerful industrial organisation, viz., the Cocoa and Chocolate Factory in which seven thousand workers were engaged. He had incorporated in his life the ideals which he preached and therein lay his real greatness.

#### FIVE POINTS OF INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

Mr. Rowntree who spoke for an hour in an extremely lucid and felicitous style, remarked that he had very little knowledge of the labour conditions in India and hence he was not there to tell them how to do their job. Proceeding he said that industrial unrest was not confined to any single country. Every nation in the world was tormented by it and was devoutly craving for the inestimable boon of industrial peace. He declared that there were five points on the proper solution of which, the industrial peace of the world depended, viz., (1) The wages, (2) hours of work, (3) Economic security of labourers, (4) co-operation between an owner and a woker and (5) the share of an individual worker in the prosperity of industry. The speaker contended that it was the irreducible duty of every employer to concede what a sober worker could reasonably claim for his honest labour. That question had to be approached with an entirely open mind and without any preconceived ideas.

#### A CITIZEN BEFORE A WORKER.

Mr. Rowntree made a strong plea fod fixing the minimum of wages. In his opinion, every employer ought to understand for himself what constituted that minimum. Relating his own experience he informed that in his factory he was paying the highest wages in the whole of England. As regards hours of work, his workers had to put on only 44 hours a week and that too he was very anxious to reduce further. Proceeding he held that a worker had every right to live a normal life of a citizen and to find enough opportunities to express his personality. He ought to be regarded a citizen first and a worker afterwards. After full twenty-five years' experience Mr. Rawntree had come to the conclusion that long hours always accounted for less work.

#### NO MORE BOSSING.

Dwelling upon the necessity of economic security for workers, Mr. Rowntree opined that employers had to put aside something in times of plenty in order to meet the contingencies arising in times of depression. The time had come, continued the speaker, in the progress of industry when the worker was increasingly demanded to work as a co-operator of an employer, rather than as a servant. The position of a boss on the part of an owner was no longer tenable.

#### AVOID EXTREMES.

While winding up the proceedings, Mr. Mody paid a very warm tribute to the distinguished guest for the thoughtful and instructive address he had given. In his opinion, the solution of the problem of industrial peace was rendered very difficult by the extreme protagonists on both the sides. The solution of the problem, he said, lay between the two extremes.

The Principal of the Sydenham College proposed a vote of thanks to the Chair and the distinguished guest, after which the meeting dispersed.

The Sind Police have arrested a number of persons who, it is alleged, have been carrying on a regular traffic in girls in different parts of Sind. There are Hindus and Mahomedans among the alleged offenders.—A. P

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Public meeting to present address and purse to Mr. S. Saklatwala, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m.

Municipal Corporation 3.40 p.m.

TUESDAY, Jan. 25.

Tree planting ceremony by Municipal Boy Scouts, City Improvement Trust Garden, Eastern Avenue, Worli, 7-45 a.m. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to preside.

WEDNESDAY, January 26.

Mr. B. Seebohlm Rowntree will deliver a public address on "Business and Citizenship" at Sydenham College at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

Back Bay Reclamation Inspection, at 7.45 a.m., Chowpatty Level-crossing.

Mr. B. S. Rowntree's lecture on "Business and Citizenship," Sydenham College, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, January 28.

Lecture on "Capital and Labour" by B. Seebohm Rowntree, at Servants of India Society's Hall at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

### B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING.

The adjourned Council meeting (B. P. C. C.) will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a tear-off calendar for 1927 from Messrs. Zaveri Bros., Fancy Goods Merchants, Bombay.

### CALL TO NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

All the National Volunteers of the various Volunteer Corps in Bombay are requested to be present at the public meeting at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Monday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sharp.

### DONATION TO HAKIMJI SCHOOL AT BORDI.

His Honour the Rajahsahib of Javhar has donated R4,000 to the Funds of the Gokhale Education Society for the purpose of constructing a Block of the Hostel attached to the S. P. Hakimji High School, at Bordi.

### MR. S. C. JOSHI CONGRATULATED.

The Consumers' nion of Distributive Clubs in Girgaum Area has congratulated Mr. S. C. Joshi, Chairman of the said Union, upon his "nomination to the Legislative Council as a Labour representative and feel highly obliged to him for kind advice and ever ready help to the Union."

### HALTING PLACES OF TRAMWAY BUSES

At a meeting of the W. I. A. A., held lately, on the recommendation of the Traffic Sub-Committee, it was decided to write to the Tramway Company, pointing out that it is not customary in large cities to have Bus stopping places on street corners or exactly opposite each other.

### INTER-COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC SPORTS

Under the auspices of the Student Branch Y.M.C.A., the fifth Annual meeting of the Inter-Collegiate Athletic Sports will be held on the Oval, on Friday, the 28th and Saturday, 29th instant, His Excellency the Governor will distribute the prizes.

### FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.

Alfred Mirovitch and Josef Borissoff, musicians, who are now playing at our Excelsior Theatre, Bombay, will give two farewell performances by special request on the following days and timings:

Tuesday (25th instant) at 9.30 p.m.

Wednesday (26th inhtant) at 6.15 p.m.

### CEREMONY OF PLANTING TREES.

A ceremony of planting trees by Municipal Boy Scouts at the City Improvement Trust Garden, Eastern Avenue, Worli, will be performed on Tuesday (the 25th instant) at 7.45 a.m. (S.T.) His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay will preside.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. and O. Mail steamer "Mooltan" with the mails from Bombay of 8th instant arrived at Marseilles at 10 a.m. on the 21st instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

### "HARIKIRTAN" ON "SWADHARMA" AND SPIRITUAL SALVATION.

The final Harikirtan on "Swadharma and Spiritual Salvation" will be performed in the Gamdevi Temple on Monday evening at 6 p.m. (S.T.) the 24th instant by Shri Guru Swami Sadguru Das Bhavani Shanker Bhat, Haridas of Shri Chitapur Mutt, when all high class Hindus are specially requested to attend in time.

### LENIN DAY.

Under the auspices of the Congress Labour Party, the Lenin Anniversary Day was celebrated on Saturday evening at Marwadi Vidyalaya when several speakers addressed on "Lenin and Leniuism." In the absence of Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla presided.

Mr. Jhabwalla said he considered Lenin as a great prophet of the modern world who wanted to slowly revolutionise the social, economic and political world. The life of Lenin appealed to him most as he (speaker) was the follower of Mahatma Gandhi and what Mahatma Gandhi was to India, Lenin was to Russia. Referring to the present poverty of India, Mr. Jhabwalla said it was due to the British policy of commercialism which involved injustice, dishonesty and falsehood. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

### BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Railway Regiment, A.F.I. will play the following programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday) the 24th instant at 5.30 p.m. (S.T.)

(1) March, "The Lion of St. Mark," Fabiani; (2) Overture, "Pique Dame," Suppe; (3) Melodie Passionee "Devotion," Ketelbey; (4) Two Spanish Dances Nos. 2 and 5, Moskowsky; (5) Selection, "The Bajadere," Kalman, (6) A Celtic Idylle, Shaun Hart; (7) Selection of J. L. Molloy's Songs, arr. Baynes; and (8) Finale "Turkish Towel," Pain.

### THE NAYAR SAMAJ, BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the above Samaj a Doubles (Ball) Badminton Tournament will be held in the Samaj grounds, opposite 26, Vincent Cross Road, G. I. P. Railway, Dadar, commencing from Sunday, 13th prox.

All competing teams are requested to send in their names on or before Saturday (5th prox.) with an entrance fee of Rs. 4 (four only) per team. Drawings for the fixtures will be held on the 6th prox. at 9-30 a.m. at the Samaj's premises.

Gold and Silver Medals will be presented to the winners and runners up respectively. No tournament will be held unless 20 teams at least compete. The Tournament is open to all.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of 15th instant arrived at Aden at 2-30 p.m. on the 19th instant and left there at 6-30 p.m. the same day.

The Outward P. and O. mail steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from London of the 13th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 19th instant and left there at 11-30 a.m. the same day.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Tottori Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 19th instant, and is due ta orrive here on or about the 15th February.

The Clan Line s.s. "Macfarlane" arrived at London, on the morning of the 18th instant.

### PROHIBITION IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Jhabwalla writes:—

It appears Government is going to grant a licence for another wholesale liquor shop at De Lisle road where there already exist liquor shops both wholesale and retail. The opinion of the local residents being represented to Government, the Collector informed that he could not understand how a wholesale liquor shop could encourage drinking.

The protest of the people of the locality is against license being granted to any shop, whether wholesale or retail. It matters little whether it is a country liquor shop or foreign liquor shop, for the result is the same as it promotes vice by adding to the shops in the market. The Purity Mission, in whose behalf the representation was made, is whole-heartedly against any license that involves a possibility of increasing temptation towards the vice.

### B. S. P. C. A.

During the month of December last, the Society employeded in all 57 Agents; of these 6 were on sick leave and 3 were employed for office and hospital work. The 48 Agents employed for out-door work succeeded in prosecuting 1,410 individuals during the month.

In 40 cases convictions were obtained against bullock cart drivers for allowing their carts to be overloaded. Also 26 loaders were convicted, of whom, 24 were fined Rs. 117-12 in all and 2 were acquitted. In 23 cases convictions were obtained against drivers of horses and bullocks for perpetrating gross cruelty to their animals.

In 38 cases owners of bullocks were punished for allowing their unfit animals to be worked.

### HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

671 anjmals were treated by the Society's veterinary inspectors as out-patients free of any charge at our dispensaries at different courts. These include uases brought by the Police.

### PATHE CINEMA.

"Old Loves and New"—a film replete with forceful situations, engrossing love interest, action and suspense, and a setting in the Near East and brings the miragelike pictorial splendour of that far-off land before the eye in a glittering panorama of desert and tropical brilliance.

Stone has the role of a hero of the world-war whose life is blighted by a faithless wife. In desperation he goes to live among the Arabs and becomes the healer of their griefs and the redresser of their wrongs.

Miss Fairfax has taken the melodramatic ingredients of the book and compounded them with deft skill with the beautiful love story and knowledge of native character that won this work by popular Mrs. Hull the palm as her finest story.

# INDIAN NATIONAL PARTY.

### BOMBAY'S NEW MEMBERS.

Among those who have recently joined the Indian National Party (Bombay) are the following:

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate; Mr. Abdeali M. Kajiji, Bar.-at-Law; Mr. N. J. Cursetji; Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajuji; Mr. D. T. Thadani; Mr. N. R. Phatak; Mr. Vasant N. Naik; Mr. V. N. Barve; Mr. G. C. Bhate; Mr. N. V. Gokhale; Mr. H. D. Banaji; Mr. V. V. Sanzgiri; Mr. Y. B. Borkar; and Mr. D. P. Sethna, Solicitor.—A.P.

### SOCIETY WEDDING IN BOMBAY

A society wedding took place on Sunday morning at Noor Baug which was very largely attended. The bridegroom was Mr. Hasanali Rahim Hasan Mooljiani, a well-known Khoja merchant, while the bride was Miss Sherbanoo, daughter of Mr. Haji Bachuali, J. P. Among the guests present were also the Hon. Sir Gulamhussein Hydyatullah, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Khan Saheb M. S. Maulvi, Oriental Translator, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Mr. D. G. Khairaz, Mr. R. M. Chinoy and others. After the wedding ceremony the guests were treated to a dinner by the bridal party.

# OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay opened the Bassein Bridges on the B. B. and C. I. Railway on Saturday.

Lady Wilson attended a Children's Carnival in aid of the Hospital Fund on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Sports in connection with the Olympic Games on Saturday.

Errl Winterton, Under-Secretary of State for India, arrives in Baroda on Monday.—Free Press.

# LUCKY POLICE FIND.

### CLUE TO MURDER OF POLICE CONSTABLE.

As a result of the arrest of three Mahomedans, the Bombay City Police, have found the clue to the murder of a police constable at Kalachowki as far back as 1924. In the middle of June of that year, a police constable, Mahadu, was done to death by four persons, who fractured his skull by means of heavy stones. One of them was convicted and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court and two others were acquitted. But the alleged arch-offender, one Mahomed Vazir had made good his escape and all hopes of laying him by the heels had been given up. During the last three months, however, the authorities at the Colaba Police Station, received information about the tricks of some well-to-do Mahomedans who eked out a livelihood by extorting sums from people and passers-by and on Friday evening, acting on information received, the police visited a teashop and arrested three Mahomedans who were seated there. One of them, has been identified as Mahomed Vazir who has been wanted since the Kalachowki murder of 1924. All the three Mahomedans are, it is alleged, men of previous convictions and the police are confident of linking up the other two men with other offences in the city. The C. I. D. are making diligent inquiries into the matter.

# COMPLAINT OF ENTICING A MARRIED WOMAN.

### ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A CLERGYMAN

The Revd. Nathod, an Indian Christian Minister is the subject of serious allegations made against him by a complainant, Ananda Kissan, a mill-worker, at the Dadar Police Court.

Mr. J. C. Tarapore, pleader, in presenting the information on behalf of the complainant alleged that the accused was a member of the Probation Committee of the Criminal Tribes in Bombay, and the complainant was a member of the Criminal Tribes too. The complainant had a wife, Champai. Some time back, it is alleged, the accused sent for the wife to his bungalow at Parel and got her transferred to the Settlement at Ambarnath. The accused followed up with a man, Hanbira, and she was compelled to stay with this man as his wife. Complaints were of no avail. From Ambarnath, Hanbira and the woman were taken to Poona. Subsequently her relatives moved in the matter, and she came down to Bombay. The complainant also alleged that the accused had received a sum of about Rs. 105 from Hanbira to arrange a wife for him, hence the action of the accused in getting this woman for the benefit of the man. The complainant prayed that the accused be dealt with according to law.

His Worship, in going through the information, felt that it would be a more proper course to examine the woman Champibai and record her statement prior to issuing the process of the Court against the accused.

# CUTTING OFF HIS WIFE'S NOSE.

### ACCUSED HEAVILY SENTENCED.

Cases of nose cutting as a means of satisfying his outraged feelings are becoming not unusual in Bombay City. One Baikhundar Salamat, a mill hand, enraged at the fact that his kept mistress Bistan Jaggu, also a mill-hand, left his protection on grounds of ill-treatment and sought the protection of another man, met her on the public road and after coaxing and cajoling her in vain to come to him, whipped out a penknife and inflicted wounds on both her hands; finally he cut off her nose.

The accused was arrested and charged under Section 326 (causing grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon). His worship held that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case and in view of the fact that such cases were getting frequent and called for a deterrent punishment sentenced the accused to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

# ALLEGED BAD LIVELIHOOD.

### FOUR MEN CHARGED.

Having rounded up a big gang of dacoits and completed their inquiries, the authorities at the Agripada Police Station have started a campaign against individual breakers of the law, who thrive by practising every species of petty tyranny and extortion on people in the locality. At the instance of Inspector Power, Usmer Umer, Abd, "a Peilvan" and two others are being put up before Mr. Junglewalla, 6th Presidency Magistrate, on a notice to show cause why they should not be asked to furnish surety as proof of their willingness to keep the peace.

Giving evidence before the Court, Mr Power explained that since early last year complaints were being received through the Commissioner of Police that these men were a standing menace to the locality extorting money from the passers-by, causing brawls at liquor shops, and instigating quarrels, resulting in bloodshed at various places. Further they ran a sort of gaming house in the open maidan, surrounding all the entrances by vicious dogs which made it risky for the police to raid them. By means of these methods, they carried on a reign of terror and many witnesses had come forward to support the police case. The case is proceeding.

### CHARGE OF RASH DRIVING FAILS.

Homi Framroz, a Parsi, was charged before Mr. Junglewalla, 6th Presidency Magistrate, for driving his car in a rash and negligent manner on the 15th December last at mid-day. Evidence was led to show that the accused, in proceeding along the Pydhownie Road, dashed into a landaulette in front of him, damaging the body of the landaulette and throwing off its wheel.

The accused in his defence denied that he was driving rashly and led evidence to show that the driver of the landaulette suddenly came to a dead halt preventing the accused from pulling up in time. The accused was acquitted.

# ALLEGED BETTING.

### HOTEL PROPRIETOR AND BUTLER ARRESTED.

The proprietor of the London Hotel, Grant Road, Bombay, Mr. Fardoonji C. Garda and his butler were arrested by Inspector Lyons for betting, on Saturday noon.

It appears that Mr. Lyons went to the hotel in mufti and sat at a table when he saw the proprietor handing a chit to his butler. Mr. Lyons then went out and stood at a distance and on seeing the butler coming out with the chit he at once seized him. The butler, it is alled, tried to run away and tripped Mr. Lyons and both fell on the ground and began to roll. Mr. Lyons tightly, caught hold of the butler, who tried to tear off the chit but was foiled in his attempt by Mr. Lyons.

Mr. Garda seeing his servant grappling with Mr. Lyons went to the scene when he too was arrested.

The butler's person was searched and Re. 1/4 was found with him which, it is understood, was given by the proprietor to bet on three horses. The chit was found to contain the names of the horses with the initials "F. C. G." at the end.

Both were taken to the police station and charged. Police. They will be put up in the Girgaum Court to-day (Monday.)

# RACE HORSE INJURED.

### ALLEGATIONS AGAINST HORSE-DEALER.

An incident took place at Morland Road in the early hours of Friday morning which has caused a stir in racing circles, and particularly among the Arab fraternity that resides in that locality. It appears that an Arab race horse, Kafkas, was stabbed in the neck so badly that it has been declared unfit further use, being quite maimed and disabled. The syce who slept near the horse, was awakened by suspicious sounds and noticed an Arab disappearing in the thick fog of darkness. The intruder was challenged, but showed a knife and by means of this ruse got clear away. The horse was then discovered to be maimed and bleeding.

The owner of the horse, one Maulat Haji Ali, stated that he had purchased the animal from Zaidan Khalif, a horse-dealer, who bore a sort of ill-will to him on account of monetary transactions. The owner, Maulat, has stated that on being roused from sleep by the syce, he saw Zaidan disappearing and armed with a knife.

Zaidan Khalif has been placed under arrest and inquiries are in progress. The arrest and inquires are in progress of the Rs. 4,000.

### ALLEGED MAIMING OF RACE HORSE

The alleged maiming of the race horse horse Kafkaas by its owner Zaidan bin Khalif in the early hours of Friday morning was the subject of a bail application by Sergeant Burton of the Nagpada Police Station who appeared before Mr. Khairaz, Second Presidency Magistrate on Saturday morning and requested that the period of the bail allowed to the accused Zaidan be extended to the 1st proximo.

In the course of his application, Sergeant Barton affirmed that on the morning in question, the accused had been seen departing from the stables of Maulat Haji Ali, the owner where the horse was stabled. A syce, noticing the accused gave the alarm but the latter showed a knife and by means of threat, got away. The animal was found to be suffering from a number of wounds on its neck and bleeding profusely. In the opinion of the Veterinary Surgeon, the horse would take an indefinite period to recover.

The act of the accused, it has been alleged, is due to motives of spite and ill-will against the owner. In consequence of monetary disputes between the parties, the "Jamat" recommended that the animal be handed over by the accused to the complainant by way of clearing off the former's financial obligations to the latter. The transfer was effected by the W. I. T. C. Apparently incensed at the transfer of his horse to the ownership of the complainant, the accused is alleged to have maimed the animal.

His Worship granted the application of the police on the accused undertaking to report himself to the police whenever required to do so, and refraining from visiting the stable of the complainant till the final disposal of the case.

# EMPEROR EDWARD MILL STRIKE.

### BHE WORKERS RESOLUTIONS

Between Monday (the 17th instant) and Thursday (the 20th) the workers of the Emperor Edward Mill held five meetings and placed the following resolution in the last three meetings:

(1) Resolved that, in view of the statement made by the General Secretary of the Bombay Textile Labour Union, the workers of the Emperor Edward Mill do agree to resume work on Wednesday, the 19th January on the condition that the Manager immediately institutes an enquiry into the question of the rates in consultation with the General Secretary and the workers' representatives.

(2) Resolved that the workers of the Emperor Edward Mill protest against the statement made by the Manager in the "Indian Daily Mail" that the workers resumed work unconditionally and on account of the influence of the head jobbers and jobbers and declare that the statement is entirely incorrect and assert that they resumed work as per resolution passed yesterday and on the condition mentioned therein and not on account of the influence of anybody else!

(3) Resolved that the workers of the Emperor Edward Mill reiterate their previous resolutions that (a) the marriage contribution was collected under compulsion and (2) that they resumed work in response to the resolution passed by them on Tuesday last.

(4) Resolved further that the workers of the Emperor Edward Mill regret to find that the Manager refused to carry out his assurance given to Mr. R. R. Bakhale to institute enquiries into the question of rates in consultation with him and the workers' representatives immediately after the resolution of work by them and declare a strike on Friday, the 21st January pending the satisfactory solution of the question of rates."

# ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS.

### SPEECHES ON INDIAN TRADE.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Presiding over Mr. Lindsay's lecture in the Royal Society of Arts, Sir Charles McLeod said that an important factor in price fluctuations in jute and cotton was the inordinate amount of gambling on them in Indian markets. With reference to the wide margin between different grades of Indian tea to which Mr. Lindsay drew attention. Sir Charles said that the prosperity of that industry would always depend on the quality of the outturn. Bad quality had always brought disaster.

Sir Campbell Rhodes said that by the regularisation of cesses like the tea cess the Government of India could do much to help the industry; also by assisting the organisation by such measures as the establishment of a Coal Grading Board, which had already gone far to restore the repute of Indian coal in Bombay, Colombo and elsewhere in meeting South African competition.

Mr. Pilcher, member of the House of Commons, said he would like to see the Linlithgow Commission issue quickly an interim report on the question of cheap credit for the ryot. He expressed the opinion that such a report with the present Viceroy's enthusiasam and knowledge of agriculture was likely to lead to valable results in increasing Indian commodities.—Reuter's Special Service.

# MAROL DACOITY CASE.

### SUCCESSFUL CAPTURE BY SUBURBA POLICE

(From Our Corespondent.)

ANDHERI, January 22.

The "Marol Dacoity Case" which had created a sensation in May last in the suburbs came to a close lately. The case which was tried by Mr. Sen, Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, resulted in the conviction of (1) Lakhoo Jugo; (2) Maldeo Vira; (3) Punja Hari and (4) Ramji Ranchood. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 were sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment each and accused Nos. 3 and 4 to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each.

The facts of the case are that on the 7th of May last a dacoity with deadly weapons occurred at Marol near Andheri, and the house of a milkman by name Meheram Kalu was raided at a late hour in the night and property collectively valued at R5,000 was removed. A little girl, daughter of the milkman, was of great help to the local police, as she had recognised one of the dacoits named Luckhoo Jugo to be the servant-watchman of Mathuradas Vasanji, J.P., of Bombay, whose bungalow is in the same neighbourhood. Scarcely had Mr. Savant, Sub-Inspector of Andheri, returned from his night rounds from the same locality, information reached him of the occurrence and as Mr. Savant had also noticed the watchman absent from his duty a couple of days before his observances and the little girl's statement helped him in effecting the capture soon after being informed.

The weapon which the dacoit-watchman had used in raiding the milkman's house was found in his own room. Subsequently, after effecting the capture of the first accused Mr. Savant heckled him with the result that he also succeeded in capturing the other three accused at Chembur without losing much time and thus almost the whole of the lost property was recovered.

Out of the four accused, two were hardened criminals of Kathiawar and both of them were badly wanted by the police of Kathiawar for several serious crimes committed by them.

The case concluded in the conviction and sentences as above.

### ARMED DACOITY AT DELHI

DELHI, Jan. 22.

About five armed dacoits forcibly entered a Bania's shop in Egerton Road this evening. They had, it is stated, a scuffle with the inmates, and ran away with some money, leaving behind a revolver. The Police are making enquiries.—A. P.

### DACOITS IN MASQUE.

### NO DESCRIPTION FORTHCOMING

DELHI, Jan. 23.

Further enquiries, with reference to the dacoity committed last night in Dara Bazar, where Swami Shraddanand resided, show that at 20 minutes to ten, as Messrs. Lakhumul Mittersen were counting money and writing up their account books, a gang of five or six men armed with pistols and knives entered the shop, bolted the front doors behind them and demanded at the point of the revolver all the money in the shop. Fortunately, there was an exit at the back, through which three banias escaped and called for help. In the meantime, the dacoits took possession of a bag of money containinb the sum of 1,075 rupees, and with a knife injured the accountant in the leg, as he resisted their efforts to seize the contents of the safe, which it is stated contained a large amount. They then appeared to have thought that there was a probability of their being entrapped, as the banias who had escaped by the backdodt were calling out for help, and the dacoits went off with the bag they had seized. The police were telephoned to and arrived immediately. It is stated that the dacoits were so guarded that the banias could see only their eyes. No description of the robbers is forthcoming, and the police have not as yet been able to made any arrest.—A. P.

# LATEST NEWS,

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23.

The Independent Party at its meeting this evening elected the following office-bearers:—

Leader—Mr. M. A. Jinnah; Deputy Leader—Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas; Secretary—Raja Guznafar Ali Khan; Treasurer—Lt. Sirdar Mahomed Nawab Khan; Whips—A. M. Choudhury and Sarvothama Rao.—Free Press.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23.

The Working Committee of the Congress met this evening at Windsor, the place of residence of Mr. S. Sreenivasa Iyengar. Among those present were Messrs. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar and T. Prakasam, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Maulana Mahomed Ali and Doctor Ansari. The meeting was held in closed doors. It is understood that there was some discussion regarding the Party's attitude on Currency Bills. Further consideration was adjourned to the next meeting of the Party. It is also understood that the meeting passed a resolution calling on the Government not to send Indian troops to fight the Chinese in the present struggle in that country.—Free Press.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23.

Dr. H. S. Moonjee has given notice of the following resolution to be moved in the Assembly:—

"With a view to prepare the people for taking their due share in the defence of India and the Empire in emergencies like the last Anglo-German War, this Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council to arrange for prescribing a most elementary course of compulsory military training such as the course of target practice and military drill for at least two months in a year for students of schools and colleges between ages of sixteen and twenty-five so that no student who is not specially exempted and who does not produce certificate of having undergone a course of military training be allowed to appear for any of the yearly school and University examinations."—Free Press.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23.

The following statement has been issued by the Nationalist Party over the joint signatures of Lala Lajpatrai and Mr. M. R. Jayakar:—

Our attention has been drawn to a statement appearing in the "Hindustan Times" purporting to have been made by Maulana Mahomed Yakub implying that the Nationalist Party which we formed in the Assembly is a Hindu Party. The statement is entirely incorrect. The membership of the Party is open to all members of the Assembly irrespective of race or religion. Our conversations with some Mahomedan members of the Assembly led us to hope that before long some of them will join our party. The statement mentions that invitations were extended to those who believed in working the Reforms for what they are worth and also those returned on the Responsivist and Independent tickets including a Mahomedan friend.—Free Press.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23.

At a party meeting of the Congress members of the Legislative Assembly, the question of candidature for the Deputy Presidentship was considered and finally it was resolved to put up Mr. Sherwani as the Party candidate. It is understood that there was also an informal talk about the best way of re-iterating the National Demand in the Assembly. It is likely the reiteration may take the form of a resolution. Free Press.

DHOLKA, Jan. 23.

Mr. Saklatwala addressed a meeting of farmers here to-day noon who had met to consider the present situation created by failure of crops. Mr. Saklatwala had specially come down from Ahmedabad for the purpose. In the course of the speech he strongly urged them to form their organisation with their own rules and aims. He announced to them that their voice is now beginning to be heard in the Congress. He also said that land belonged to no one else but God and it was intended for food, for building houses and for making playgrounds for children. Concluding, the speaker asked them to give freedom to their wives and daughters and allow them to enjoy their freedom. After the address he motored to Ahmedabad, and received a welcome address from the Parsi community.—Free Press.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 23.

Mr. Saklatwala left to-night for Bombay and was given a hearty send off by the Parsi community.—Free Press.

### "RIGHT THINKING AND RIGHT LIVING"

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

"The spirit of peace, toleration and good will is the dominant note of Islam. its primary and fundamental gift. Consonant with this spirit is the glorious teaching of Islam that true worship is not in the counting of beads or in turning to the "Kible", or reciting by heart the verses from the Koran but in right thinking and right living. Rigidity is death and Islam is never rigid, but always in a state of flux capable of adopting itself to all climes and all civilisations. "This was the purport of the address delivered by Professor Khuda Baksh at the Bhawanipore Brahmo Samaj yesterday evening.—Free Press.

### DISTURBANCE AT A PROCESSION

BARISAL, Jan. 23.

A report from Pirojpore says Maghatsob procession with music passed the mosque under armed police guard. There was a disturbance during another procession on the fifth instant.—Free Press.

Air Vice Marshal Sir Sefton Brancker left Karachi in a Royal Air Force aeroplane at 11 on Saturday morning for Jodhpore. He will proceed to Delhi on Sunday —A. P.

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**The Bombay Chronicle.**

MONDAY JANUARY 24, 1927.


## "UNREASONED AND UNREASONABLE."

In the course of his latest speech on the ratio of exchange, which Sir Basil Blackett delivered on the occasion of Prof. Chhabalani's lecture at St. Stephen's College, Delhi, he characteristically referred to the "cry unreasoned and unreasonable that 1|4 is good for India" and congratulated the Economic Conference, recently held at Calcutta, on its efforts to save "the country from being stampeded" by it. These encomiums showered on the Conference from favourable quarters incidentally serve to expose the character and purpose of that semi-officialised body and show the miserable success Sir Basil has achieved in creating an official school of economics by converting only a few professors throughout the country. One of this coterie—which indeed shines by the reflected lustre of the Finance Member—is Professor Chhabalani whose agreeable thesis in favour of the 18d. ratio gave Sir Basil a much-coveted opportunity of influencing the members of the Assembly who have now mustered strong at Delhi to frustrate his efforts and to reject his ratio. We have also two other satellites in the persons of Prof. J. C. Coyaji and Dr. L. K. Hyder who throw their lurid light on this national question. It may also be noted that Sir Basil is so very much animated by propagandist fervour that he has no hesitation in disturbing the serene academic atmosphere of a College for carrying out his sinister designs, and we, therefore invite the attention, to this official example, of our Bombay professors who dogmatically assert that economics has nothing to do with politics.

Sir Basil has roundly condemned the cry for 1s. 4d. rate as unreasoned and exceptionally unreasonable. But if the cry for 1s. 4d. is unreasoned why is Sir Basil so anxious to organise a propaganda against it? We are conscious of the fact that Sir Basil is deemed in some quarters as one of the ablest and cleverest figures in the monetary world. We are also aware of the fact that he is very keen and strong on the question of the ratio. We know that he wants the rupee to be stabilised at 1s. 6d. heedless of its consequences, and we know that he has staked his reputation on this issue. While recognising all these facts we wish to point out that Sir Basil has not the monopoly of economic reasoning and practical wisdom. It is also clear that special care has been taken to nominate to the Assembly only those members who will support him on the question of the ratio. It has been dogmatically maintained that the issue of the exchange rate is a dead issue and that 1s. 4d. rate is unthinkable. But we are sure that Sir Purshotamdas, Sir Victor Sassoon and other members of the Assembly will show to Sir Basil whether the issue is dead or alive.

The latest argument of Sir Basil in favour of 1s. 6d. rate is that it is in the interests of the agriculturists. He says: "The truth is that what damages the agriculturist most is instability and what he needs most is stability." Surely instability of exchange rate as compared with stability is bad, but artificial stability of exchange rate, which is attained by starving the currency needs of the country and which is maintained by a deflation of 30 crores of rupees within eight months, involving as it does an appreciable fall in the prices of agricultural produce, is worse for the agriculturists. What has Sir Basil to say to the contention that his attempt to attain and maintain 1s. 6d. rate has deprived the agriculturists of crores of rupees during last two years! Our agricultural products are sold in the world market according to the world prices. In view of our one-sided economic life we have to accept whatever prices we are offered and hence a high exchange rate "ceteris paribus" is detrimental to our agriculturists. Had the world prices risen "pari passu" with the rise in the exchange rate, our agriculturists would not have been adversely affected, but the world prices have fallen, thus aggravating the losses of our agriculturists. We do not deny that stability of exchange has been maintained during the last two years. But has not this result been achieved at an enormous loss? The country is now subjected to depression and unemployment, our industries are penalised, our agricultural and industrial interests are adversely affected and whatever little chance there was for industrial development has been destroyed. It is strange indeed that Sir Basil should take pride in deliberately depressing the prices of our agricultural produce!

We warn the members of the Legislature not to fall into the trap of the "stability of exchange." We know by bitter experience what things are done in the name of stability of exchange. The dexterous move on the part of Government of isolating the question of the ratio will really deceive nobody as it is obviously intended to divide opinion in the Legislature. We urge the members of the Assembly to make up their differences and rise to the occasion to give an adequate reply to Sir Basil. 1s. 6d. ratio is ruinous to India. On the other hand, the case for the 16d. ratio is clearly, convincingly and conclusively proved. Let Sir Basil apply the test of purchasing power parity in ascertaining the proper exchange rate. Is there now a complete adjustment of prices and are our index numbers reliable to prove this question? We maintain that the test of price adjustment in fixing the exchange rate is not sound and exhaustive and even if it is accepted as sound the adjustment is not yet complete. If Sir Basil contends that the adjustment is a fact let him prove his case by the application of the doctrine of purchasing power parity. We are prepared to accept his arguments if he proves his case. If the adjustment was complete as early as July 1926 where was the necessity for deflating 20 crores within six months? It is clear that Sir Basil's insistence on fixing the exchange rate at 1s. 6d. is not only unreasoned but exceptionally unreasonable.

## WELL BEGUN.

It augurs well for the future of this session of the Legislative Assembly that its members have made an admirable beginning, defeating Government by a solid majority of 64 against 46 on the very first controversial motion brought before the House. It is also gratifying to note that the adjournment motion so ably moved by Pandit Motilal Nehru—now re-elected the leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly—was at once calculated to condemn a barbarous act of executive Government and to vindicate the elementary rights of the members of the Indian Parliament. We are grieved to see that the the Government of India have, so soon after the formal opening of our "Parliament", disgraced its annals by forcibly preventing a duly elected M.L.A. from responding to the Viceroy's summons to attend this session. Fortunately all popular parties and their several leaders vied with one another in supporting the motion and administering a well-deserved castigation to Government and all differences, communal and political, were merged in a common determination to denounce the system Government that remains in spite of all pious professions and the pomp of reforms as thoroughly wedded as ever to "letters de cachet" and Star Chamber methods. The heinousness of the Government's crime in this behalf appears all the more intolerable and unpardonable in view of the fact that the detenus continue to be immured in jail without the remotest show of a trial. We regret that the whole question was discussed by some of our leaders in a rather academic manner and we have therefore great pleasure in congratulating Mr. Jinnah on warning his friends to come to grips with the realities of the situation. These are no other than the iron determination of Government to drive a coach and six through the constitution for carrying out their autocratic designs and of riding roughshod over the real interests of the people. We will indeed have many samples of this mentality during the ensuing session and we fervently pray that on all these occasions, all popular members will sink their differences to flight the people's battles. Well-begun, as the proverb goes, is indeed half done.

## A WELCOME PRECEDENT

We published the other day a communication from the Hon. Secretaries of the Cutch Peoples' Conference stating that His Highness the Maharao of Cutch had consented to receive a deputation from the Conference. The resolution of the Conference about the deputation was worded in a manner which had made us rather sceptical about the Maharao ever consenting to receive it. Cutch has a reputation of being the most backward of the principal Indian States and yet its ruler has consented to receive a deputation at the very first request of the organised conference of the Cutchi people—a course which a Prince reputed to be the most enlightened in India—has not yet adopted inspite of the fact that the Baroda Peoples' Conference has been in existence for five years. Even in British India similar quick and prompt recognition of the peoples' representations has been rare, if not altogether unknown. We do not know to whom the credit of such a veritable triumph of the popular movement is due, but if all we hear is true the President of the Conference is certainly the most senior partner, if not the exclusive proprietor of, the concern.

Having distributed the garlands and bouquets let us now remind the Cutchi people and also the ruler of Cutch that this is only the beginning. A deputation will have to maintain its reputation and the Rao will have to disprove many of the imputations popularly ascribed to him even if it be at the cost of an amputation. We will particularly advise those impatient extremists amongst the organisers of the conference like Mr. Tairsee that they should derive a lesson from this welcome demarche. India is a land where reverence for tradition and ancient institutions is undying and of all our relics of the past perhaps none would be more praiseworthy than the happy relationship and general confidence between the rulers and the ruled. The Maharaja of Cutch was not expected, we confess, by reason alike of his antecedents and present-day advisers, to set such a welcome example as the compeers of Hyderabad, Baroda, Idar, Alwar and a host of others will do well to copy. It is time the Indian princes learnt that their best friends are the Indian people and if the welfare and advancement of India, of which the territories of the Indian Princes form by no means an insignifiicnt portion, is to be the ceaseless concern of all true sons of the Motherland, whether Princes or peasants, we would impress on the Indian princes with all the emphasis we can command not to view with distrust and suspicion the awakening consciousness of public life, its rights as well as duties, amongst the people of the Indian States.

The task of the deputation we will not presume to particularise to-day, trusting, as we do, in the wisdom and genuine selfless patriotism of those who have absolutely nothing to gain from their devotion to the cause of their father-land. Nevertheless this much may be permitted to be observed that for the Cutchis this is a unique, almost an historic, occasion, which is also an opportunity. The deputation, we trust, will be so organised as not to fail to take advantage of this opportunity. All the auguries of its commencement point to a happy conclusion which, when reached, will be a precedent for the rulers of India: a lesson to the people of India and let it be added, a warning to the Government of India.

## "CHRONICLE" PRIZE ESSAY

### WHY 18D. RATIO IS RUINOUS TO INDIA.

(BY PROF. P. M. LIMAYE.)

(As already announced in "The Chronicle," the prize of Rs. 750 in the "Bombay Chronicle" competition for the best essay on "Why 18d. ratio is ruinous to India" has been awarded to Prof. P. M. Limaye of Willingdon College, Sangli. We publish below the first instalment of Prof. Limaye's essay.)

The Royal Commission on Currency has come and gone leaving a trail of controversy behind it. Of the issues raised by it, none calls for a more urgent and immediate settlement than the legal determination of the gold value of the rupee: the 16d. v. the 18d. ratio. Not that the attainment of the honest gold standard is of a less fundamental importance; no, not in the least. But while the gold bullion-standard is not incompatible with the ultimate adoption of the gold standard with a gold currency, we are at the parting of ways in the matter of the ratio. An 18d. rupee once; and 18d. rupee always. There can be no harking back. No future legislature, however set on the object, could possibly dethrone the 18d. rupee, if now annointed. For, time will work on the side of the established standard of value, whether it be 16d. or 18d. On the other hand, it is permissible to regard the gold bullion-standard as a half-way house to the gold standard with a gold currency, and to accept it as a working compromise for some time. Sir Purshottamdas must have subscribed to it in this spirit. To my mind, it is quite sound strategy for the currency League to put the question of the ratio in the forefront of its programme, and to seek to focus public attention on it. I attach equal importance to the 16d. rupee and the gold standard—whenever I speak of the gold standard I always associate a gold currency with it as a normal feature—and I would have the two together, without avoidable delay. If circumstances arise, however, in which priority in time must be given to the one rather than the other, I would go in for the 16d. ratio even with the gold bullion-standard; of course, as a strictly transitional measure. While even a gold standard, honest and effective, assuming it as at once attained, would lose a good deal of its beneficence if it involved the acceptance of the 18d. ratio. Such is to my mind the magnitude of the question of the gold value of the rupee.

It is no small inconsequential detail, as some contend, in the momentous decisions to be soon taken with regard to the currency system in India. It brings in considerations of the highest public policy, and it touches vital nation-wide interests. The right understanding of this problem, and right action based thereon, are thus imperatively demanded in the national interest. In the following article an endeavour will be made to set forth the issue in as brief and clear a manner as possible.

**INDEFENSIBLE PERVERSITY.**

India alone of all the countries in the world would be appreciating its monetary standard, in adopting the 18d. rupee. The inexorable requirements of war-finance have driven many a country in Europe to depart from its standard in the direction of depreciating it. Germany had to scrap its mark altogether, and France seems to be contemplating a stabilisation of the franc at 1|6 of its pre-war value. It was in either case a choice dictated by the very necessity of national existence. They departed from the established standard with the liveliest appreciation of consequences, hoping—against hope, if you like—to bring back their currencies to their old moorings. England alone of the great Powers has so far succeeded. Even in the worst days of the currency difficulties, however, no attempt was made to discredit the sanctity of the standard itself. The loss of it was always regarded as a national calamity—the evil off-spring of another, more terrible still—the greatest war of all time. It was, however, an act of indefensible perversity on the part of the currency authorities in India to have embarked on a policy of appreciating the rupee from 16d. gold, its pre-war value, to 18d. Let us not argue, for the present, the question whether the 16d. ratio could not have been maintained in spite of the war and its aftermath. Sir Dadiba M. Dalal deals with it exhaustively in the course of his minute of dissent to the Babington-Smith Committee's Report. Nor does it avail us now to speculate whether a little more wisdom would not have saved India the disastrous experiments of 1920. Certain it is that, had they chosen to take advantage of the God-given opportunity, the currency autho-

(Continued on page 12).

## AN OPEN LETTER TO PRESIDENT PATEL.

(BY A CANDID FRIEND, )

Sir,—The laurels of praise and congratulation are already thick and heavy on your head; and I do not wish to overburden you or make you more uncomfortable. But I think, I shall be failing in my duty, if I did not say a word on this occasion, for myself and some of your admiring friends outside the Assembly.

Fifteen years ago, you suddenly emerged on the horizon of the Bombay Legislative Council. Your career since then, has been one of which any man may be proud. You have made your mark, and achieved success, as a member of the Local and the Imperial Council, as President of the Bombay Corporation, as a Congressman in India, and as a Delegate of the Congress Deputation in England.

**A STRONG CONTRAST.**

Your elevation to the Presidential chair of the Assembly in 1925 offered a somewhat strong natural contrast to your old position as a member of that body. You were put in such a peculiar perspective that many a critic was easily floored, in interpreting its true significance. Perhaps, the most incorrect and uncharitable of several such interpretations was that then put by a leading Bombay journal. That journal broadly suggested, that in lifting you up to the Presidential chair, the Swaraj Party was removing a thorn from their side. The critic was obviously ignorant of your real relations with the party. The Swaraj Party appreciated your many qualities. But I wonder, if it ever fancied that you also possessed the qualities of the porcupine or the prickly pear.

But supposing that the Party was aware of it, could they not as well support your candidature, for a reason just opposite to that attributed by the Bombay journal? The motive may be not so much to remove a thorn from its own side, as deliberately to plant it in a place where it may do even greater mischief. Would it not be a masterstroke of policy, if the Swaraj Party could insert a spear-point in the flesh of the bureaucracy, where, being imbedded, it may cause eternal inflammation? But this one interpretation of policy would be only as fantastic as the other. The simple truth of the matter, as I believe it, was this. The Swarajya Party was the largest single group among the elected members of the Assembly. It rightfully aspired to win for itself the honour of electing the first elected President, of this great democratic body of the Indian Legislature. And the Party fixed upon you as its candidate because, in its opinion, you happened to possess a larger combination of the requisite qualifications for the post, than any other member. The Party felt gratified, that its choice had been justified and vindicated, as it received valuable support from several leading members of even the other parties in the House.

**"AN ENGLISHMAN MET AN ENGLISHMAN."**

Some one told me the other day that Englishmen did not like you. I contradicted him and said "Far from disliking him, they would like him for trey may find some of their qualities mirrored in him." To illustrate that I will tell you a story. Many years ago, warfare was going on somewhere on the Himalayan frontier. A large army of bandits had looted a rich town, and were returning to their village with their rich booty. Being closely pursued, they took shelter in a handy but strong mud fort. The besieging army consisted of three companies. The Irish troops led the line; the Scotch maintained the middle, and the English brought up the rear. The commander gave the order that the fort must be captured at all costs. The Irish love martial glory. They attacked the fort recklessly, made a breach in the wall, but were all killed in the breach. The Scotch troops followed. Scotchmen love honours. They went and made the surviving bandits their prisoners. Last came the English troops. They rifled the pockets of the dead bandits, and securely brought the loot. The application of the story to the Swaraj Party is simple enough. Deshbandhu Das led the attack, made a breach in the Congress wall, and secured for the Party an entrance into the Assembly. Pandit Nehru made captives of the front official benches by his grace and dignity. And it was reserved for you, Mr. President Patel, to give the finishing stroke, and ease the Government of their fifty thousand a year. The Englishman thus met an Englishman. Why should he hate you and not love you?

But the time came, Sir, when the Swasaj Party and yourself must learn to live in a sort of judicial separation. The sacrifice was real, but was intended on both sides, in the best interests of the public. The Swaraj Party feels that it has no right to monopolize to itself what may have been meant for the nation at large.

Your new position, no doubt puts upon you some irksome limitations. But they are not without their compensation, in a larger view of the situation. You will now perhaps realize, the truth of the philosophical saying that that "Speech is silver, silence is gold," But you rightfully earned, that gold by a lavish expenditure of that silver in 1923-24. A born fighter, you will feel, for a time, like a captive soldier deprived of his arms. The cup of mirth and merriment which even the serene Assembly sometimes enjoys, that cup may overflow your lips. But like Tantalus, you are doomed not to drink it. You will miss the delights of the keen political debates, that always lent to your intellect and ready-wit a sharp edge. But

(Continued on page 12).

## Notes of the Day.

**More Cant.**

For the continued practice of humbug particularly in regard to explaining to the world the British point of view about China, the Tory Press will easily receive the first prize in any competition which aims at finding out the Press which contains the biggest cant and the largest amount of hypocritical unctuousness. The "Saturday Review" in an article under the caption "Commonsense in China" seeks to convey the idea that the British Government by the publication of their Memorandum with its "brief and simple" policy of "concessions" and "Treaty Revision" adopted a handsome attitude towards China, but that the other Powers are in the way, with the result that Britain's generous impulses towards China are being obstructed. This pose of presenting Britain to the world as a much injured Power, helpless to do further good to the Chinese because in France "passive inertia is the order of the day" and because in Japan the Memorandum "received a cool welcome" is hardly likely to deceive any one. The "Saturday Review" in fact, charges Japan with showing more indifference than France to the policy of the Memorandum, saying that Chang Tso-lin is "Japan's protege" and that he will go on fighting so long as he has Japan's backing. This is a pretty picture—Britain wishing for peace, with an imposing naval concentration in the Treaty Ports, while Japan is supposed to be egging the Manchurian War-Lord to cause further mischief!

**Dr. Marx's Difficulties.**

President Hindenburg's avowed leaning to the Right has very naturally caused grave apprehensions in the French Press. Instead of remaining neutral as the President, whose position as head of a Republican State, ought to make him beware of showing public sympathy with any particular political faction, he has shown that in him the General of the old Kaiser's army with its notoriously Prussian and monarchist sympathies has for once got the better of the President. The German Nationalists are, of course, jubilant, and it is not only French public opinion but the Social Democratic Party in Germany which views this lapse from Presidential impartiality with strong disapproval. The President's wishes as regards the particular colour the new Cabinet should possess have evidently been known to the German public for some time now, because a mention is made in the latest issue of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of a Party manifesto issued by the Social Democrats saying that they will resist to the utmost the Government of Germany at the dictation of Count Westarp, the Nationalist leader. Dr. Marx has indeed a hard job to get through.

**A Crushing Retort.**

In their statement in reply to the allegations made by the General Council of the Trade Union Executive in their "inquest" on the recent strike, the British miners give a crushing reply to the Council when they say "If we were forced to fight a lost fight, it was not by workers that we were abandoned." The rank and file of British Labour will cordially agree with this criticism of the Trade Union Executive as also with the declaration of the miners that the fight is not over. It cannot be over so long as their chief grievance, the compulsion to work for longer hours and lower wages, to which the collapse of the strike made them agree, remains unattended to by the Government who, they expected, would intervene in an impartial manner and put an end to their quarrel with their employees. The Baldwin Government did interfere and impose upon them the district settlements which are a certain harbinger of another strike unless a Labour Government comes to power and is able to give them justice.

**The Right Attitude.**

In a spirited and noble reply, in answer to a correspondent who asks him "Do you feel, Mahatmaji, that the murder of Swamiji was an inhuman, barbarous and cruel act of a Muslim ruffian and that the entire Muslim community should be ashamed of it" and who wonders why "he refuses to characterise it as such," Mahatmaji, in the latest issue of "Young India," points out in the same high-souled manner which prompted him to say immediately after the murder "I plead for Abdul Rashid" that "the assassin was a victim of foul irreligious propaganda in the name of religion." Gandhiji makes his position and his point of view quite clear and his words should provide a healthy corrective to all those who lose their sense of proportion when we happen to be overwhelmed in this country with communal fanaticism. He asks him to remember that Islam is a religion of peace "in the same sense as Christianity, Buddhism and Hinduism are" and declares that the people responsible for the murder are "all those who have indulged in exciting hatred against the Swamiji."

**Asserting their Rights.**

If the Commissioner in Sind knows the law relating to the powers for incurring expenditure a local body possesses, so does Mr. Pahalajani the well-known lawyer from Sukkur who was Deputy President in the old Bombay Legislative Council. As President of the Sukkur Municipality he has directed that that body can put into operation its resolution passed some months ago to purchase three portraits of Mahatma Gandhi for Municipal schools. His careful scrutiny of the Municipal Act leads him to decide in a direction absolutely contrary to that of the Commissioner in Sind and he points out that there is no necessity under any section of the Act to seek any sanction from the Commissioner before incurring such expenditure. That officer certainly ought to revise his idea of interpreting the Act. Local bodies have learnt now to assert their rights and cannot be bullied into acquiescence of autocratic interference from officialdom.

# INDIAN TROOPS FOR CHINA?

## BRITISHERS BLOWING HOT AND COLD.

### WAR RUMOURS DENIED BY WAR OFFICE.

### FIRST LORD OF ADMIRALTY ON "MAINTENANCE OF WORLD PEACE."

It appears as if India is to be made once again a pawn in the Imperial game as reports from Lahore and Calcutta—though as yet officially unconfirmed—indicate that Indian troops are about to be sent to China ....

While a Peking message dwells on the increasing seriousness of the situation and further exodus of Europeans from Hankow the conversations between the Cantonese Foreign Minister and the British are reported to be progressing favourably.

The Foreign Office has issued a communique denying war rumours while several British Ministers including the First Lord of the Admiralty have dwelt on their policy of conciliation qualified by the necessity of protecting Britisr lives and property.

### MORE BRITISH REGIMENTS ORDERED!

LAHORE, Jan. 23.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" in its leading article to-day, refers to the rumour regarding the contemplated despatch of troops from India to China and says that official confirmation is not forthcoming. It is believed, the paper adds, that a composite brigade will be sent consisting of two British and two Indian Battalions and that these will be taken from the Northern Command. The 2nd Durham Light Infantry is mentioned as one of the Battalions likely to be sent to China.—A. P.

### TROOPS FROM INDIA TO CHINA?

#### REPORTED CHARTERING OF STEAMERS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

The "Statesman" understands the India Government have chartered the "Tikliwa" and "Sirdhana" of the Apcar Line, employed on the Far Eastern service to convey troops, it is said, from Calcutta to China.

A report was also current yesterday in Calcutta that a brigade from Jhansi will embark in Calcutta this week. There is no official confirmation.—Free Press.

### DESTINATION NOT DISCLOSED

#### PUNJABI REGIMENT UNDER EMBARKATION ORDERS

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Hong Kong.—The Punjabi Regiment is under embarcation orders for a destination which has not been disclosed.—Reuter's Special Service.

#### FRESH TROOPS FOR CHINA

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Newspaper report that the first battalion, Middlesex Regiment and Cameronians stationed at Catterick Camp are standing by for orders to proceed to China. All ranks have been recalled from leave. Similar orders have been received by Green Howards at Richmond, Yorkshire.

A WAR OFFICE STATEMENT.

A War Office statement says that four battalions have been put under orders to proceed from England to China. They will be brought up to the Colonial establishment by the addition of certain men from Section A of the Army Reserve who are warned not to join until they are called up individually by name. Men of Sections B and D are not being called up. Section A consists of men who have accepted liability to return to colours during the first two years of the reserve service in circumstances which do not render a general mobilisation necessary.—Reuter.

### WAR RUMOURS DENIED

#### FOREIGN OFFICE COMMUNIQUE

LONDON, Jan. 22

A Foreign Office official communique says that sensational announcements concerning naval and military dispositions in China are to be deprecated and should be disregarded. It points out that the sole object is to enable Government to fulfil the elementary duty of protecting the lives of British subjects if such protection proves necessary. Undertakings to that effect were given in the last session of the Parliament by the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, and there has been no modification whatsoever and the conciliatory attitude towards the legitimate aspirations of Chinese nationalism so clearly laid down in a memorandum upon the Chinese policy issued by Government during Christmas.

On the contrary, conversations have been progressing at Hankow and Peking which, if successful, will go far towards supplementing concessions Government are willing to make with the object of placing our relations with China upon an equitable and, it is hoped, mutually profitable basis. Government hopes that these conversations will lead to a friendly settlement of all questions in the dispute.—Reuter.

#### TALKS IN CHINA PROCEEDING SATISFACTORILY.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

It is authoritatively stated that undue importance should not be attached to the calling up of reserves mentioned by the War Office. It is intended merely to bring the units which are under orders for China up to the strength. The step although important is not one of gravity. It is pointed out at the same time that far from there being a break-down of talks proceeding in China, it is understood that they are proceeding as satisfactorily and smoothly as can be expected.—Reuter

### BUSINESS HOUSES TO RE-OPEN.

#### BRITISH CHAMBER'S DECISION

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Hankow.—The British Chamber of Commerce announces that "the British banks, shipping companies and merchants belonging to the Chamber have decided to reopen business on 24th January, and to continue to keep it open as long as they do so of opinion, that conditions permit of their so doing in security". This decision was reached after consultation with Mr. O'Malley.—Reuter's Special Service.

#### SITUATION DEVELOPING SERIOUSLY.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Peking.—Private foreign advices from Hankow, hitherto unconfirmed, depict that the situation is developing seriously and a thousand British and Americans are evacuating the place.—Reuter.

### "MAINTENANCE OF WORLD PEACE."

#### MR. BRIDGEMAN ON BRITISH NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

RUGBY, Jan. 22.

Speaking at Belfast, Rt. Hon. W. C. Bridgeman, First Lord of the Admiralty, referred to the situation in China as it affected the British navy. He said: "China has no Government to which you could turn as representing the whole of the country. It is torn by internal dissensions whiih are very hard to follow on this side of the globe. She has, or some of her representatives have, legitimate aspirations for a greater freedom and greater efficiency. The British Government have said quite plainly: "We are quite ready to consider the great aspirations of China, but we have a duty to perform there as all over the world, and that is, to use our navy for the protection of British life and other interests." If we had not taken some steps, such as we had taken, to put ourselves in the position of protecting life and protecting the men who are working, and following their lawful pursuits under the existing Treaties in China, we would have been condemned by our fellow-citizens for not having taken that protection. What we wish to use our Navy for, is the maintenance of the peace of the world.—B. O. W.

### NO YIELDING TO FORCE

RUGBY, Jan. 22.

The Earl of Onslow, Under-Secretary for War, addressing a meeting at Guildford,

(Continued on page 12.)

## M. C. C ALL OUT FOR 361

### BROWN'S EXCELLENT INNINGS.

### GANAPATHY PLAYS HAVOC WITH LEATHER.

MADRAS, January 23.

In the last fixture of their Madras campaign, a three day engagement, the M.C.C. to-day, were opposed by the strongest eleven, which the Presidency could muster. Including as it did, such players as Naidu, Md. Hussain, Johnstone and Ramaswamy who have already done so well against the tourists, a record crowd was present at the commencement of the match, every available seat being occupied. Owing to a bad arm, Gilligan again stood down from the team, which was completed by the omission of Hill and Earle. Constable beat Johnstone in the toss and decided to bat on perfect wicket.

JOHNSTONE SPRINGS SURPRISE.

Unlike on previous days the weather was delightfully cool with pleasant breeze blowing from the sea when Sandham and Wyatt opened the M.C.C. innings to the bowling of Gopalan and Johnstone. With 13 runs on the board, all of which had come from Wyatt's bat in four strokes, Johnstone sprang a surprise by clean bowling the Warwickshire Amateur. (13—1—13). Sandham who was next joined by Tate seemed to be too cautious, being without a run for nearly 25 minutes. But after opening his account with two strokes to boundary, he played bowling more confidently. Tate on the other hand, cut and drove with tremendous force, right from the start, and when the first change was made at 39, Ganapathy relieving Johnstone, he had almost twice as many runs as Sandham. The first hour's play having produced 57 runs, Sandham 23, Tate mis-hit a leg ball from Ganapathy to be easily caught behind the wicket for 21. (57—2—21). The early success of the Home bowlers was the cause of considerable excitement among the cheering crowd, and when Sandham too was sent back soon afterwards, as the result of an adverse l.b.w. decision, the exhilaration of the crowd knew no bounds. Penford was brought on in place of Gopalan at 79, and that bowler seemed to keep Sandham on the defensive till in his fourth over the Surrey Batsman stepped in front of a straight ball, and retired for a slow 43 scored in an hour and three-quarter. He however reached the boundary seven times. (91—3—43). Brown and Parsons were then concerned in a pretty partnership which had added 30 runs without further disaster, when the lunch interval arrived. Brown kept the crowd in great good humour with his characteristic tricks. Parsons completed his 1,000 runs of the tour.

BROWN'S FINE DISPLAY.

On resumption, the pair went on to add 97 for the third wicket at a very past pace. Ganapathy coming in place of Gopalan at 176 bowled with much more accuracy than in the morning, and both batsmen found him hard to get away. He caught and bowled Parsons soon afterwards for dashing sixty-one. The out-going batsman hit eight fours. (188—4—61). Next joined by Eckersley, the Hampshire left-hander showed what terrific hitter he can be, once he gets the measure of the bowling. After receiving a hard bowl on thigh from Gopalan, he immediately slashed that bowler twice to leg boundary, and some time later, he scored four consecutive fours off Nailer all in same direction. After the second hit Nailer and Gopalan were moved round to guard this side, but Brown smote so hard that his next two hits went to the boundary untouched. Scoring at the rate of 30 in 20 minutes, Brown had equalled his previous highest score of the tour, namely 84 made at Bombay, when the appeal for obstruction was upheld against him. Brown's innings which lasted two hours and a half, bore strong contrast to his innings of 84 against Hindu-Muslim Eleven at Bombay, which was scored for the last wicket by stealing short runs in partnership with Mercer. Brown's chief hits were twelve fours. Astill was not allowed to last long. Gopalan breaking through his defence for fifteen, and then Eckersley and Geary played out the remaining fifteen minutes till tea, when the score was 274 for six wickets, Eckersley 20, Geary 6.

100 RUNS IN 75 MINUTES.

Nearly 100 runs were added in 75 minutes, when the game was proceed with. Geary was lucky in being left off in slips by Venkataramanjulu off Ramaswamy; but thereafter, he played very painstaking cricket and stayed to see 54 runs put on for the seventh wicket. Gopalan dissolved the partnership at 328, successfully bringing off a remarkable effort to catch and bowl Geary for thirty-two and ten. The last three wickets fell in 15 minutes for twelve runs. Boyes helped himself to 10 out of these, and then, Constable was caught at the wicket, and Mercer in lashing out wildly put up a catch in slips to bring the innings to close just before 5-30 for an excellent score of 361. The best innings of the day was played by Brown who was seen at his best and gave a faultless display of all round cricket, though Parsons' 62 was also an excellent performance. Ganapathy came out with analysis of 5 for 72. The following were the final scores:—

M. C. C. SCORES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wyatt, b Johnstone | 13 |
| Sandham, l.b.w. b Penfold | 43 |
| Tate, c Ward, b Ganapathy | 21 |
| Brown, l.b.w. b Gopalan | 84 |
| Parsons, c and b Ganapathy | 62 |
| Astill, b Gopalan | 15 |
| Geary, c and b Gopalan | 32 |
| Boyes, b Ganapathy | 10 |
| Constable, c Ward, b Ganapathy | 0 |
| Mercer, c Venketramanjalu, b Ganapathy | 2 |
| Eckersley (not out) | 69 |
| Extras | 10 |
| Total | 361 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | O | M | R | W |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gopalan | 29 | 7 | 103 | 3 |
| Johnstone | 13 | 2 | 39 | 1 |
| Ganapathy | 24 | 4 | 72 | 5 |
| Penfold | 16 | 4 | 41 | 1 |
| Naidu | 10 | 1 | 25 | 0 |
| Nailer | 6 | 1 | 32 | 0 |
| Ramaswami | 6 | 0 | 34 | 0 |

## INDIA'S FUTURE.

### "ABSENCE OF ENLIGHTENED LEADER LIKE GOKHALE."

### SIR F. WHYTE ON REFORMS

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Opening of New Delhi provides Sir Frederick Whyte with the text for a long article in the "Observer". Epitomising the outlook he says:—"The Indian Constitution has beaten the Indian resolution". He alludes to the election of the Raja of Santosh to the chair of the Bengal Legislative Council and the re-election of Mr. V. J. Patel as part of the whole constellation of the signs pointing to a period of constructive work undisturbed by senseless violence and unhampered by financial stringency. He expresses the opinion that Lord Irwin embarks on his Viceroyalty with more favouring winds than what buffetted Lord Reading till his second year. Moreover he reaps other benefits, for example, Lord Rawlinson's constructive pacification which is creating a sense of security on Indus and the financial sagacity of Sir Basil Blackett resulting in a vastly improved economic outlook, while the general body of Indian opinion, shaking off fevers of non-co-operation, is disposed to engage in more constructive work than hitherto. On the other hand Sir Frederick laments the absence of enlightened leadership like that fo Mr. Gokhale which alone will moderate excesses of the Hindu-Moslem feul.

TRIBUTE TO LORD IRWIN.

Sir Frederick pays a tribute to Lord Irwin who within a few months has profitably laid his finger on the vital factors, namely, the peasant and the Frontier, and thus starts with something added to general goodwill which every Viceroy enjoys at first.

With regard to the new legislation, Sir Frederick emphasises the importance of the Sandhurst Report "whose proposals," he says, "if the rumour be true, are moderate and practicable", and declares that action on it will be judged as one of a year's tests of British goodfaith in the Reforms. He says that the mammoth task of the Royal Commission of 1929 can be lightened if the process of the preparatory examination is early put in hand, and adds that the Government of India have already put the matter in hand and Lord Irwin will not slacken in the efforts initiated by Lord Reading. But others also ought to have it in hand, for the day has passed when the Indian Constitution can be amended by the sole initiative of Government and officials, and in view of the decisive influence which 1929 will have upon the twentieth century India it behoves everyone, especially the thoughtful Indian, to revolve candidly in his own mind the problem of his Constitution.—Reuter.

## A PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT

### REGULATION OF GERMAN EXPORT

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Berlin.—Negotiations between the Inter-Allied Military Experts and the representatives of the German Government, regarding the German exports of goods which might be converted into war material, have yielded a provisional agreement, providing that finished and partly finished goods, like ships' engines and boilers which might be used for war purposes, shall be regarded as intended only for peace purposes, if the manufacturers give a written guarantee, while the export of binoculars and lenses above a certain size shall be forbidden. Similar restrictions relating to the size are imposed on steel and bronze tubes which might be converted abroad into machine gun and rifle barrels.—Reuter's Special Service.

## A FATAL COLLISION.

### BASKET BALL TEAM SMASHED

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Roundrock (Texas).—The Baylor University Basket Ball Team was travelling in a charabane to Austin to play the Texas University, when the driver ran through the railway crossing as the train arrived. He swerved along the track, and tried to race the train to avert collision, but the train hit the bus and 11 members of the Basket Ball Team were killed, and 11 seriously injured.—Reuter's Special.

## WILL MR. DESAI BE ASKED TO RESIGN?

### REED FOR UNITED OPPOSITION IN COUNCIL

### CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENTSHIP.

**The problems that face the Bombay Council Nationalist Party are lucidly set forth by our Political Correspondent.**

**At to-day's meeting of the Party, the members will have to decide questions (1) of either retaining or dismissing the Education Minister from the party (2) appointment of Leader, Deputy Leader, Whip or Whips of the party, and (3) of putting up a candidate for the Presidentship of the Council.**

**The imperative necessity of a united front is being keenly felt, trough there are differences between the Swarajists and the Nationalists.**

**Questioned by the "Chronicle" representative regarding the prospects of unity, Mr. Mukadam said that he would request his colleagues to make any reasonable sacrifice if necessary, to achieve unity.**

### MR. MUKADAM'S APPEAL FOR UNITY

(By Our Political Correspondent.)

The members of the Bombay Council Nationalist Party who are to meet on Monday evening are faced with a hard and trying task. It may be recalled that soon after Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai, the Provincial Secretary of the Party, discovered that he had surrendered himself to the Swarajists in the Bombay Council, who are are but half a dozen, by writing the now famous letter to the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Desai dismissing him from the party, he convened a meeting of the party with not a light agenda before it. The party members when they meet this evening will have to consider the questions (1) of either retaining or dismissing the Education Minister, (2) of the appointment of a Leader, a Deputy Leader and a Whip or Whips of the Party, and (3) of putting up a candidate for the Presidentship of the Council. This indeed is a hard task and it may only be hoped that the Councillors would prove equal to the task.

INEXCUSABLE OMISSION.

It is significant that even now—after each of the two Opposition Parties has got one of their members as a Minister—the convener of the meeting has not thought it fit to include the discussion of the question of unity between the two nationalist ranks in the Council on the agenda. The members can, however, discuss the subject when they meet. To every nationalist and every patriotic member in the Council it must seem quite clear that the difference between the two parties is more imaginary than real, and that, save the obstinacy of a few die-hards on each side, there is really nothing preventing the parties from uniting. The Nationalist Council Party in itself is not a solid bloc as is apparent from the attitude of the Swarajists who have joined that party as members retaining freedom to act as they choose. It is true that the two parties are not in opposition to each other but so long as they are not united so long as they do not combine for a common programme and present a united front to the solid Government bloc supported by non-Brahmins and Sind Muslims, their separate opposition in the Council would be of little or no avail. I understand from reliable sources that several prominent members of both the parties are busy formulating a common basis for unity and I only hope that the spirit of nationalism potent in partiotic members of both the parties will lead them at their meeting on Monday to arrive at a common understanding.

It is really difficult to forecast what will at last be decided by the party at its meeting on the question of its relations with the Dewan Bahadur who was a little while ago its prominent member. All Independent members who are in Bombay are unanimous on one point that Mr. Dadhubhai has meekly surrendered himself to the threats of Mr. Nariman and has transgressed the limits of his powers as a Provisional Secretary in writing the letter of dismissal to the Minister. But some of them whose views on the question I could gather, are of opinion that neither in the interests of the Presidency nor the party it is necessary that the Minsiter should continue as a member of the party. The Minister, too, so far as I have been able to gather, is not very particular about his membership and will have no objection to resign if the interests of the public and the party demand it.

The members have therefore to look at the question from only one point of view, and that is: Do the interests of the public at large and the party in the Council demand that the Minister should not remain a member of the Opposition? If after considering the pros and cons of the question they unanimously think that it is so, they will do better to withdraw the letter written by their provisional secretary and let the Minister have his choice.

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENTSHIP.

The question of presidentship of the Council is engaging the attention of all the M.L.C.'s at present. Now that Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola is not nominated and that he is not seeking election there are sure to be more than the expected number of candidates in the field. It is already known by this time that Messrs. G. B. Pradhan (nominee of the United Nationalists) R. G. Pradhan, A.M.K., Dehlavi, and B. G. Pahlajani have already declared their candidature and have been working hard to win the seat. But Messrs. Husseinbhai A. Laljee, M. K. Dixit and Dadubhai Desai are also said to be trying. For the Deputy presidentship Mr. H. B. Shivdasani so far as I know is the only candidate in the field.

If the two opposition partieh do not unite and make a common cause, the question of electing a leader of Mr. Dadubhai's party is unquestionably insoluble. The only man in it fit to lead has preferred Ministership to leadership. There is no next best man and whoever is selected will be of the same stamina as that of those whom he will lead. The election of any of the Swarajist members for that post is out of question since the majority of members who are Independents are not inclined to follow their lead.

The most responsible job, as Mr. Jayakar, the ex-leader of Bombay Council Swaraj Party rightly said, is that of the Whip of the party. The party in the last Council had found an excellent whip whose indefatigable services to his party Mr. Jayakar never failed to acknowledge both in public and in private conversations, in Mr. W. S. Mukadam of Panch Mahals. As he has been fortunately re-elected, there is no doubt that the choice of the Bombay Council Nationalists will fall upon him. Any of the members would do well as secretaries.

I would in the end again bring it to the notice of the Nationalist Councillors the urgent necessity of the combination of nationalist elements in the Council to present united opposition to the bureaucracy and to promote national interests and I hope the patriotic members will not fail to search all avenues of unity even at the cost of an unimportant constitutional clause here and there.

### NEED OF UNITED FRONT.

#### MR. MUKADAM INTERVIEWED.

Interviewed in this connection by a "Chronicle" representative, Mr. W. S. uMkadam, the Chief Whip of the Swaraj Party in the last Council, who is now in Bombay said that his only object in coming to Bombay to attend the meeting of the Council Nationalist Party (of which he is a member) is to make every possible effort to bring about unity between the two opposition parties. He was grieved to find that even after the Ministry was formed, neither of the parties had made any effort to unite. "It is high time," continued Mr. Mukadam, "we close up our ranks and present a united front to the common enemy of public interests—the bureaucracy in the Bombay Council." Mr. Mukadam said that he had heard wild rumours of unity between the Swarajists and the Non-Brahmins with a view to run down the Nationalist forces and he was simply surprised at it. But on inquiry he was satisfied to learn that it was a phantom of the fertile brain of Anglo-Indian Journalism in Bombay and the Swarajists were as much attached to the Nationalist Party as they ever were.

Asked as to what was the real issue of difference between the two parties, Mr. Mukadam said that there was no difference of fundamental principles at all. The difference lay in details of the constitution of the two parties and he was prepared to say that such differences could be put up with if the leaders of both the parties took it in their heads to unite. The interests of the public of the presidency demanded united action of the Nationalists in the Council and the party which would make a move in the direction of unity and sacrifice a detail of its constitution here or there would certainly raise itself in public estimation. Asked as to whether he was going to do anything substantial in the matter, Mr. Mukadam said that he would request his colleagues who meet on Monday afternoon to make any reasonable sacrifice if necessary to achieve unity. He would like his colleagues to recall their bitter experience of the last legislature in which the popular party was divided into divisions and sub-divisions and remember: that "United we stand, Divided we fall."

Questioned regarding his attitude towards the struggle for speakership, Mr. Mukadam felt sure that once the question

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# PT. MOTILAL ELECTED LEADER.

## SEEKS TO ISOLATE NATIONALISTS.

## MR. JAYAKAR'S ATTEMPTS TOWARDS UNITY.

**Pandit Motilal Nehru has been elected a leader and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar as deputy leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly which, together with 6 Associates, now numbers 46. Mr. Jinnah has revived the Independent Party with a membership of 18. The Nationalist Party is also gathering strength and it has already secured 18 members. Attempts at coalition are being made. Pandit Motilal's latest move, however, is to make a coalition with any group excluding the group led by Lala Lajpat Rai and Pandit Malaviya and he is reported to have arrived at an understanding with Mr. Jinnah which leaves no difference between his programme and that of the Nationalists whom, he, however, seeks to isolate. Mr. Jayakar is trying to secure the co-operation of Muslim members and his efforts are expected to succeed.**

### JINNAH-NEHRU COMBINATION

(From Our Special Representative.)

DELHI, January 22.

All members with a few exceptions have arrived here and they will have settled down to work from 25th. During these 7 days the members are earnestly busy with forming themselves as groups and parties which are intended to serve as ground work on which to raise the edifices of their legislative output. The labours for this end have been so immense, so grim, and (may I say) so uncanny that the entire atmosphere is drowned by the mumblings of a travail which party crystals and not live organisers are expected to bear. Indeed "the birth" has taken place and so it should appear from the christening that has taken place. We are told that the Swarajists in the Assembly have decided to style themselves as the Congress Party. Perhaps they would henceforth print the definite article in italics because the Congress Party in the Assembly means theirs and theirs alone but not the other party going under the caption of Independent Congress. Certainly it is praiseworthy that the Swarajists should be so fair and meticulously fair as to immediately acknowledge openly and in a lasting manner their gratitude and devotion to the Congress, which is (I should say ought to be) the greatest unit and the grandest symbol. So the due has been paid and the christening has taken place with equal promptness and solicitude really touching in its ulterior implications. The following of Pandit Malaviyajee—that great soul—and Lala Lajpat Rai who has been the hero of many a fight has (advisedly use the singular verb) also christened itself, and chosen to call itself by the name of the Nationalist Party in the Assembly. Then there is Mr. Jinnah who with his towering personality has a capacity not to forget anything and to see falcon-like around and ahead. Since he does not forget, why should he not stick fast to the old old caption, "The Independent"? Really he will and this appellation will become current coin. Of course he will perform the formal ceremony of christening without much fuss.

THE FUTURE OF THE PARTIES.

How about the future of the parties and how should one predict their fortunes? In answer one needs must say that the things that have come to birth might soon turn out to be still-born. That is why I did not rush to wire the news of the party-formations although I was aware of them on the 19th itself. However, that be I must explain in what way engendered objects might be still born. In explaining this, one has to point out two facts, viz., what is happening apparently on the surface and what factors will be called upon in the shaping of them. Taking the first aspect into consideration, one finds this situation. The Swarajists have dropped their particular label which has become historic indeed and they have been calling themselves Congressmen in the Assembly. The leader of the Swarajists would like to place that group led by Pandit Malaviyajee and Lala Lajpat Rai in a position of utter discomfiture and one from where those members would cut a most sorry figure. This objective of Pandit Motilaljee is easily understandable. The elegant Pandit from Prayag would have his political adversaries misled for all time. What else could Pandit Motilaljee wish of the illustrious Malaviya and his party especially when he remembers (and he must be remembering very often) his Midlothian campaign in September and October of 1925? Coming to the point Pandit Motilaljee wants to strengthen still further. (although the very clever secretary of his party has cleverly stated his party is 54 strong), his hands by allying himself with another group. Union is strength no doubt, but any patch work is inherently unsound. Therefore, Panditjee's latest move is for making a coalition with any other group in the Assembly—but any other group does not include the one led by Lalajee and Malaviyajee. Therefore Pandit Motilaljee has perforce united with Mr. Jinnah who will lead the group consisting of some Mussalman members and just a few Hindu members. With this end in view Motilaljee and Mr. Jinnah have met often and the latter has had (so my reliable information goes) "talks" with Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar and another brilliant and leading Swarajist now above party interests or strifes and in the quiet on the Akbar Road. So it is now a meeting of Pandit Motilaljee, Mr. Jinnah and Mr. S. Iyengar; what does this mean?

AN AWKWARD ORIENTATION.

They it would appear have come to an understanding that on the conditions mentioned below they (the Nehruites and the Jinnahites) might form a working coalition in the Assembly. The conditions are: (1) The Deputy President to be elected must be a Mussalman; (2) On Communal questions each member will have freedom of voting; (3) the few main items in the Finance Bill, for instance, the allowances of the Executive Council should be thrown out, by way of National protest; (4) that the Finance Bill otherwise should be considered on **its merits. So far so good** if to this programme of work Motilaljee agrees wherein is the difference between his creed and that of Responsivists? Also only last month Mr. Jinnah at the Muslim League announced his opinion that obstruction and wrecking ought not to be practised. If that is his view does Motilal see eye to eye with it? If he does not how can he combine with a person whose pronounced political opinions go directly against his own fundamentals? In this lies the awakenings of the Swarajists. By joining hands with the party of Mr. Jinnah Pandit Motilal sees the awkward orientation. If in spite of it he is trying to get on to a coalition agreement, what could be the reason for it?

ISOLATING THE RESPONSIVISTS.

In plain words it would look that Panditjee would rather efface his political distinctness than go and join in any team work with Lalajee and Malaviyajee, and to keep the Independent Congress party (now known as the Nationalist party in the Assembly) isolated. This appears to be the paramount need of the hour, more paramount than the attainment of the national demand of Swaraj. Perhaps such an attitude is necessitated by the interests of the country. That might be so, according to the Swarajist lights and on that one need not be much troubled; but one would point out that even by this coalition move the Swarajists cannot confine the Independent Congressmen and Responsivists to utter isolation. These men will not appear either idiotic or silly. They can play their part; they can also serve the interests of the country; they too can vote in the same lobby with the Swarajists. For example in yesterday's debate about Mr. Mitra's case both Lalajee and Malaviyajee spoke with the same warmth as Pandit Motilaljee and voted with him. If this can be so how can the Swarajists drive them to a corner from where they would appear crest fallen and low in the country's estimation? Only what might happen is that in all measures that they might bring forward, these coalitionists could oppose them and defeat them. That is all: but even then what guarantee is there that by such formulated opposition the interests of the country might not be jeopardised? Therefore let it be borne in mind that isolation is not possible in spite of Motilal Jinnah coalition. They will shine right well for who can forget that Congress Independents and Responsivists by their towering personalities, wealth of past services and gifts of eloquence and knowledge, are making the deficiency in their ranks.

The proposed coalition can have no rich significance. It can certainly have no permanence. Everyone here feels sure that men like Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Motilaljee cannot be in a place together or one serving under the other. They convey this conviction of theirs by telling us in a picturesque way that two flaming swords cannot rest in one and the same scabbard and that it might be Walpole and Stanhope, but never Stanhope and Walpole. I entirely agree. This coalition will not come about and even if it should it will not last long and again let the country ask whether this coalition at the sacrifice of the Swarajist fundamentals should be brought about and whether this game is worth the candle.

MR. JAYAKAR'S MOVE.

It is really pity that before the arrival of Mr. Jayakar the Nationalist party was formed. As it now stands this combine is looked with great distrust by the Mussalman members. Perhaps most of them would not touch it by a pair of tongs but luckily it retains Mr. Jayakar who is as much trusted by Mussalmans as he is loved by the Hindus. If Mr. Jayakar had come earlier he might have drawn in a few Mussalman members when the combine was formed. Anyway Mr. Jayakar loyal to his convictions and true to his reputation is trying his best to have Muslim co-operation. To his pleading and lead both Pandit Malaviyajee and Lala Lajpatrai might yield. It is expected that they would. Otherwise they would mess the chance of their life both for vindicating the triumph of their political identity and for serving the country. If they do then in all probablity Mr. Jinnah and his followers would join them this step will make the consummation complete and there would be then in the Assembly Swarajist and non-Swarajist parties

(Continued on Page 12).

## TANGLE IN BENGAL MINISTRY

### CHAKRAVARTY REFUSES GOVERNOR'S OFFER.

### SIR A. RAHIM TAKES CHARGE OF DEPTS.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

A 'Communique' issued by the Government of Bengal this evening confirms the appointment of Sir Abdur Rahim as Minister. The Communique states that the Governor sent for Sir Abdur Rahim and Mr. Chakravarty separately to understand whether they would be willing to accept office. He ascertained and then sent a formal offer to them on Thursday night. The offer was accepted by Sir Abdur Rahim, but on Friday morning His Excellency received a letter from Mr. Chakravarty expressing his inability to accept office with Sir Abdur Rahim as colleague. His Excellency, therefore, offered Sir Abdur Rahim the alternative of withdrawing his acceptance in the altered circumstances or finding a Hindu colleague willing to take office with him and with sufficient following to ensure a majority in the Council. Sir Abdur Rahim chose the second course and has, therefore, been appointed Minister, subject to this condition —until a Hindu colleague has been appointed, Sir Abdur Rahim will temporarily take charge of all transferred departments.

Sir Abdur Rahim, in a statement, realises the magnitude of the task and appeals to all communities to bring about good will between communities.—Free Press.

## BENGAL'S SECOND MINISTER

### OFFER TO RAJAH OF NASHIPURE

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

Lord Lytton sent for the Rajah of Nashipide to be the second Minister, but the Rajah is still considering the offer.—Free Press.

## CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENTS.

### "ADDING NEW FUEL TO COMMUNAL DISPUTES."

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

The situation created by Sir Abdur Rahim's acceptance of the conditional offer of Ministry is commented upon by the Press in Calcutta.

Sir P. C. Mitter, Liberal leader in the Bengal Legislative Council interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press, said that Sir Abdur should either have arrived at an understanding with Hindus at an earlier stage, or waited till he had done so.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" which characterises Sir Abdur as the "high priest of communalism in Bengal" says that, in view of Sir Abdur's selection as Minister, it will be the duty of all parties in the Council who do not want to see Bengal plunged again into the vortex of communal strife to unite and overthrow the Ministry. The paper adds that it is a "sacred obligation" not only to Hindu members, but to patriotic Moslem members as well.

The "Bengalli says that Lord Lytton should have ascertained, before a formal offer was made, whether there was a chance of securing a stable Ministry.

The "Statesman" says, "From the European point of view, we can only regret that personal issues should have obtruded themselves in a way that endangers, and may well wreck a fair chance of restoring a Ministry, and, in the end, add new fuel to the communal dispute".—A. P.

## BURMA COUNCIL PRESIDENT'S SALARY

RANGOON, Jan. 22.

The Burma Gazette publishes to-day the text of a short bill to determine the salary of the President of the Burma Legislative Council. It provides a salary calculated at the rate of Rs. 4,000 per mensem for the President and says: "The elected President of the Burma Legislative Council shall not, during his tenure of that office, practise any profession or engage in any trade or undertake for remuneration any employment than his duties as the President of Burma Legislative Council."

ELECTION OF NEW PRESIDENT.

Sir Robert Giles, the first President of the Council retires, and the new President will be elected soon after the Council meets on Monday.—Free Press.

## SIR ROB ERT MACLEAN.

### JOINS VICKERS' BOARD AS DIRECTOR

It is understood that Sir Robert Maclean, Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, is resigning soon as he has accepted a position on the directorate of Messrs. Vickers.

Mr. Sims, Financial Secretary of the Railway Board, it will be remembered, lately retired on a proportionate pension to join Vickers. The appointment of Sir Robert Maclean, therefore, is the second appointment from India on the Vickers' Board within a year.

## VICE-ADMIRAL SIR M F MAURICE DEAD

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Simonstown.—Death has occurred of Vice-Admiral Sir Maurice Fitz Maurice.—Reuter's Special.

## A LIBERAL SPLIT.

### LEADERSHIP OF L. G. NOT ACKNOWLEDGED.

### NEW LIBERAL BODY BEING FORMED.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Understood to be the direct outcome of Liberal meeting cabled on 20th January, a batch of party resignations are announced including those of Viscount Grey, Sir William Plender and Lady Violet Bonham-Carter as trustess of the Liberal Million Fighting Fund, Mr. Vivian Phillips as Chairman and Sir Robert Hudson as secretary of Central Association.

A new Liberal body under the presidency of Viscount Grey is being formed and will be known as the Liberal Council with separate headquarters. Sir Donald Maclean, Mr. Vivian Phillipps, Mr. Pringle and possibly Mr. Walter Runcimann will be the prominent members of the Liberal Council which will remain within the National Liberal Federation but will act irrespective of Mr. Lloyd George's policy and will not acknowledge his leadership in any way.—Reuter.

## WORLD'S FLYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

### HOLDER RETAINS TITLE

LONDON, Jan. 22.

New York.—In the twelve round boxing contest for flyweight championship of the world, Fidel la Barba, the holder beat Elky Clark, the British and European champion on points.—Reuter.

Clark took an additional count of seven in the third round. Both contestants weighed seven stones 13 pounds.—Reuter.

### PARTICULARS OF THE BOUT.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

A photograph of the ring showing Elky Clark sent to the floor by La Barba and the referee standing was received by wireless, and published in the early edition of the "Evening Standard," to-day.—Reuter.

## INTERNATIONAL RUGBY.

### SCOTLAND BEATS FRANCE.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

In the international rugby match, Scotland beat France by 23 points to 6 at Murrayfield.

35,000 persons turned out to witness the international match which was played in dull weather. Scotland was mostly attacking in the first half, but the Frenchmen were occasionally dangerous. For Scotland, Waddell Scored a try at the outset which Gillies converted, then Smith scored a try which Gillies converted, and soon after, Waddell scored a try which Drysdale converted. Subsequently, Gonnet scored an unconverted try for France. Just before the interval, Smith scored a try for Scotland which Gillies converted. Thus, at half-time, Scotland was leading by 20 points to 3.

In the second half the Frenchmen improved, their forwards defeating the Scottish pack both in scrummages and lose work. Drysdale kicked a penalty goal for Scotland and then Piquiral scored an unconverted try for France. Thus Scotland won by a comfortable margin of 23 points to 6.

## ECONOMIC CRISIS IN FRANCE

### INTERPELLATIONS AT CHAMBER MEETING.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Paris.—The economic crisis, high cost of living and unemployment formed the subject of a series of interpellations in the well-filled Chamber. M. Borel (Liberal) demanding Government measures attributed the crisis to the over-sudden rise of franc. M. Poincare retorted that the trouble was due to a previous fall of the franc, consequences of which were now being felt. M. Cachin (Communist) cited official statistics showing that 30,000 were receiving dole in Paris. He estimated that a hundred thousand were unemployed in France and that one-third of the total employees were working less than full eight hour-day.

The debate was adjourned.—Reuter's Special.

## "INSULTS TO ISLAM."

### LAHORE MUSLIM'S WARNING TO GOVERNMENT.

LAHORE, Jan. 23

A crowded public meeting of Moslems was held in the City Gardens to-night under the presidency of Dr. Muhammad Iqbal, when speeches were made and resolutions passed protesting against the writings and speeches of some Hindus, particularly the Arya Samajists, characterising them as a "series of insults to Islam," and warning the Government against the danger of a breach of peace, if such speeches and writings were not stopped, and notice not taken of newspapers which were giving them wide publicity.

Another resolution appealed to Moslems to carry on the Tabligh propaganda with greater zeal and pray for the soul of Mahbub Ali who is alleged to have been killed in the fracas immediately after the death of Swami Shradhanand.—A. P.

# MR. NARIMAN READY FOR INQUIRY.

## DEMAND FOR INSPECTION OF DOCUMENTS.

### CASE AGAINST SIR LAWLESS.

**When the case came up for hearing on Saturday, Mr. Vicajee on behalf of Mr. Nariman announced that he did not want to shirk any inquiry but that he wanted to inspect certain documents in the possession of the complainant or Government.**

**Next followed the hearing of the notice against Sir Lawless Hepper. It was pointed out by Sir T. Strangman, counsel for Sir Lawless, that the report on which the complaint was based was not properly interpreted. There was also difference between the official report of the Back Bay proceedings and the one that appeared in the "Times of India."**

**Hearing of the first case is fixed for February 12. As Sir Lawless has already left Bombay, summons will be served upon him in England.**

### SIR T. STRANGMAN'S ARGUMENTS

The Court room of the Chief Presidency Magistrate was overcrowded by both the public and the legal practitioners on Saturday morning when the complaint filed by Mr. Nariman against Sir Lawless Hepper and one filed against him by Mr. T. Harvey, the ex-employee of the Development Directorate were heard by Mr. Dastur.

Mr. V. F. Vicajee with Mr. Kanuga appeared for Mr. Nariman while Mr. S. G. Velinkar with Mr. Sherston Baker appeared for Mr. Harvey.

The Magistrate at the outset said that he would hear the arguments, if any, of Mr. Nariman, first, against the turning of notice into a summons.

Mr. Vicajee said that he did not want to shirk an inquiry in the matter, and, therefore, he had no objection to the turning of the notice into summons. But he wanted an inspection of certain documents in possession of the complainant or the Government.

Mr. Baker said that he had given an opportunity of inspecting whatever document Mr. Nariman wanted to inspect.

His Worship said that he could not compel any parties to allow the inspection of documents.

Mr. Velinker said that he would allow inspection of all relevant documents.

The Magistrate then converted the notice into a summons and fixed February 12 for hearing the case.

### DIFFERENCE IN REPORTS.

#### SIR THOMAS STRANGMAN'S AGREEMENT.

The notice issued against Sir Lawless Hepper, the ex-Director of Development was next heard and argued. Mr. K. N. Thakore, Advocate, with Mr. O. N. Kanuga, appeared for Mr. Nariman, Sir Thomas Strangman with Mr. Kirke-Smith represented Sir Lawless.

At the outset Mr. Thakore wanted to make a slight correction in the original complaint in view of the fact that Sir Lawless was no more a Development Director.

Mr. Thakore then said that there was very little dispute about the facts. Sir Lawless Hepper, was, in 1920, "pressed" to accept Directorship of the Development Department which he was unwilling to do but he ultimately yielded to the said pressure on a salary of ₹6,000 per month and a bungalow. The contention of the complaint was that the accused had no precedence to justify his appointment, and the salary the post carried was very exorbitant.

At this stage the Magistrate asked Sir Thomas Strangman to argue the notice.

Sir Thomas Strangman said that the complaint would not have seen the light of the day had Mr. Harvey not filed his complaint against Mr. Nariman. The present complaint was against words spoken by Sir Lawless before the Back Bay Inquiry Commission in August and it was filed in December.

Mr. Nariman had alleged, continued counsel for the accused, that Sir Lawless bore malice against him because he (Mr. Nariman) was an unpleasant critic of the Development Department and particularly because Sir Lawless' salary was reduced to ₹4,000 per mensem from ₹6,000 as a result of the agitation led by the complainant Mr. Nariman had laid a number of charges against the officers of the Department during his evidence before the Inquiry Committee and the Committee were naturally astonished at that. To give them an opportunity to refute the charges levelled against them, the Committee recalled Sir Lawless and two other witnesses and cross-examined them regarding the likelihood of the officers' destroying documents in Government records with a view to dissipate the evidence. The conversation that then took place as reported in "The Times of India" (on which report the present complaint was filed) showed that the circle in which Mr. Nariman moved was the subject of discussion. But the official report which ought to be considered as an authority did not tally with the report of the "Times of India" on the points on which the complaint was filed. From the official report and even from the report of the "Times of India" it clearly seemed that Sir Frederick Hopkinson's theory in asking Sir Lawless as to whether Mr. Nariman was apt to attribute crime to people where there was no crime at all because of his frequent and close connections with people whom as a pleader he had to defend and who, to safeguard their position, were likely to destroy evidence, etc. was that Mr. Nariman had as a pleader practising in police courts often to mix with criminals.

DIFFERENCE IN COPIES.

Sir Thomas then produced the original uncorrected copy of the proceedings of the Inquiry Commission and said that there was a vast difference between the report of the "Times of India" and the official report.

Mr. Thakore said that the copy produced by Sir Strangman was not original. The original was a typed copy which must have been sent for correction to the witnesses who gave evidence before the Commission and after the correction of that typed copy the copy produced in court had been set up.

The counsel for the defence then proceeded to describe what was in the minds of Sir Frederick Hopkinson and Sir Lawless Hepper at the time of the evidence and said that the word 'circles' used in the conversation did not at all refer to circles other than criminal whom Mr. Nariman had to prosecute or defend in the course of his profession.

The Magistrate remarked that he had nothing to do with what was in the mind of the accused or Sir Frederick Hopkinson. He had to look to the facts as stated and he could hardly believe that the words 'particularly criminal' could bear any meaning other than what was generally interpreted.

After a lengthy argument put up by Sir Thomas Strangman on the same point, Mr. Dastur decided to convert the notice issued against Sir Lawless Hepper into a summons.

As Sir Lawless Hepper has already left Bombay and is now in England, the summons would be served on him there.

## POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN MADRAS.

### GOVERNMENT'S DISSATISFACTION.

MADRAS, Jan. 22.

Reviewing the police administration report for the year, the Government stress the necessity for great discrimination in taking up cases for preliminary investigation and direct the police to put forth greater efforts to show better results in the recovery of stolen goods. The escape of prisoners from the lock-ups and while under escort is criticised as casting reflection on the efficiency of the police. The Government are dissatisfied with the work done by the C. I. D. They say "the Department does not appear to be sufficiently alert, and no valuable work appears to have been done during the year.—Free Press.

## CANDIDATES FOR U. P. COUNCIL DY. PRESIDENTSHIP.

LUCKNOW, January 22.

Thre are three candidates in the field for the office of the Deputy President of the United Provinces Legislative Council namely Mr. Mukandilal (Swarajist); Pandit Nanakchand (Nationalist Liberal) and Sirdar Nihal Singh (Landholder). It is believed that the official bloc in the Council will support the candidature of Sirdar Nihal Singh.—A. P.

## AHMEDABAD DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD.

### MR. M. T. SHAH ELECTED PRESIDENT.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 22.

A meeting of the District Local Board, Ahmedabad, was held to-day to elect the President in place of Dewan Bahadur Harilal, the Minister for Education, who has resigned. There were two candidates viz. Mr. Shantilal Amritlal Seth, M.L.C., and Mr. Motilal T. Shah. The result of the scrutiny was that Mr. Motilal T. Shah got 28 votes, while his rival Mr. Shantilal got 7. Mr. Shah was, therefore, declared duly elected.—Free Press.

## SHARP TURN OF HELM.

### FRENCH FOREBODINGS AT HINDENBURG'S ACTION.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Paris.—Hindenburg's sharp turn of the helm to the right has filled the French press with uneasy forebodings. The "Temps" says the advent of Rightist Government will really endanger the peace policy of Locarno and the Geneva. "Journal" Des Debates" writes: Hindenburg's action places the question of German disarmament which is now before the Conference of Ambassadors on a new plane and the Conference must decide accordingly.—Reuter.

## ITALISTS' EXPLOITATION OF LABOUR.

### "SAK" PLEADS FOR UNITY AMONG WORKERS.

Our Navsari correspondent sends the following amplified version of the public meeting held at Lunsieni, Navsari, on Wednesday, when Mr. Saklatwala spoke in Gujarati:

At six in the evening a monster meeting was held in the Lunsieni Maidan under the presidentship of Dr. Dordi. Introducing the distinguished guest to the thousands that had gathered to hear "Sak", Dr. Dordi told them of the manifold services rendered by him to labour and of his sufferings for the cause he has espoused. He told them that by his work he had placed his city on a very high pedestal. "Navsari has presented India with some of her greatest Parsis. Among them, the first Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy, the greatest Indian philanthropist, the Grand Old Man of India, Dr. Dadabhai Nowroji, who taught India the 'mantra' of Swaraj, Mr. Jamshedji Tata the greatest Indian industrialist of modern times, and last, but not the least, our distinguished guest, Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala—(cheers)—they all occupy the place of honour. Though the capitalist press never misses an opportunity to abuse him, his popularity among the English labourers is day by day increasing. Once even Lord Curzon made a passionate speech against him before Mr. Saklatwala's constituents, but when "Sak" made a speech in reply to that he was vociferously applauded and his popularity all the more increased and was returned to the Parliament with a larger number of votes. He has financially suffered owing to his active sympathy for labour, yet the gratitude and the prayers of the millions of dumb sufferers repay him every minute of his life, for what he has been doing for them.

MR. SAKLATWALA'S SPEECH.

Mr. Saklatwala then rose to speak amidst deafening cheers. He spoke in Gujarati and explained his work. "People," he said, "call me 'labour-mad' I put it before you to judge after what I say to you if I am sane or really mad. The Tory and Capitalist Press, both in England and in this country, is loud in its abuses against me, but hear me patiently and make up your mind whether I deserve this. Capital has played an important part in the social as well the political life of the world. In old times India was self-sufficing, and to a greater extent supplied her own needs. The times are now changed. With the onward march of industrialism and the progress of science most of the old handicrafts have given place to factories where machinery plays an important part. The arts and crafts of ancient Egypt, India and China have been displaced by machine-made goods. But I am not against machinery nor against scientific inventions. But I am against the circumstances that have been created by the advent of machinery and factory-life. Formerly the worker used to get all the profits of his hand-work and was thriving. To-day, he gets a mere pittance for what he does and he is robbed of his legitimate dues owing to the creation of an unjust society by our industrial economics. A hammer and a file are the tools for honest work to a carpenter at daytime, but they are also tools for dishonest work to a thief or burglar, at night. So also, money can be used for honest purposes as well as for dishonest ones. In old times, those who were masters of themselves and led an independent career have now fallen so low as to be tyrannised by unscrupulous masters whose slaves they have virtually been made to become. In those good old days, money was lent to a needy neighbour for nothing, but to-day the art and science of money-lending have developed with the advance of science, and for the matter of that become very complex. Usury has crept in society, and saps the life-blood of the poor of the world. With the money that really should belong, in a fair and honest society, to the workers, the rich are thriving on fat dividends which is but a respectable name for an irrespectable usury. The luxuries that the rich to-day enjoy are not due to their own work and abilities but to the slavish work exacted from the poor by them. It iss nothing else but taking a mean advantage of the helplessness of the poor.

WORKING FOR WORLD LABOURERS.

I am not working for India alone nor for England. Really I am working for labourers of the world who, if they unite, would revolutionise the society that is at present tyrannising over them, owing to this want of international unity. There ought to be no backward class or poor section in any society and the labourers of every country have now come to realise that in their rise is the rise of their comrades in other lands, and in the rise of others in distant countries is their betterment.

"England is never an agricultural country and shall never be so. She only produces what can provide for her needs only for six weeks in the year, but she is cunning enough to procure her supplies for the remaining forty-six weeks dirt-cheap from other countries. Such a small island with a small population has made its name in the history of the world, but it has its own poor who are oppressed by its rich. The poor are made poorer and the rich become richer because of her Government policy. The poor labourers of India as well as of other countries can justly demand from Society, as producers, of wealth, the use of a great part of that wealth for their comfort and happiness. They must have sanitary, airy houses to live in, wholesome food, education for their children, and other comforts of life which the rich have not so much right to enjoy, and yet do enjoy. Out of the 14,000 lakhs of the people of the world 2,000 lakhs of the rich are oppressing the other 12,000 lakhs of the unfortunate poor. These latter are utilised in war as well as in the industrial work and if they can but unite they can end war and bring about equality and spread peace and plenty in the world."

After keeping the people spell bound for an hour and a half, Mr. Saklatwala took his seat amidst thundering cheers.

Before the meeting terminated a request was made to Mr. Saklatwala by many to make a speech in English and he promised to deliver one the next morning before he started for Surat.

VISIT TO ERU NIGHT SCHOOL.

About three miles from Navsari there is a small village named Eru. Here a patriotic young man Mr. Maganlal Nathubhai is conducting a night school for the children of the depressed classes. Mr. Saklatwala on being informed of it desired to visit it and was taken there at ten o'clock in the night. When he arrived he saw about 43 boys and 30 girls sitting together to study. He talked to them and learnt from them that some of them earned from an anna to two annas per day, and were helped by philanthropic citizens with slates and books. The State is likely to give grant to the school from the next year. Full of that milk of human kindness which has distinguished him he chatted with the boys, and advised them to be thoroughly educated. He specially exhorted the girls to study and learn to be worthy mothers and to bring up a race of patriots with a burning love for humanity. He told them all that in education lay their salvation and uplift—moral, material and mental. He then advised them to teach boys and girls, when they grew up, just as their teacher was at present educating them wthout any expectation of material reward but out of love for service to humanity.

Late in the night Mr. Saklatwala returned from this surprise visit greatly pleased with what he had seen. Before returning he entered his remarks in the Visitors' Book as under:

"SAK'S" CERTIFICATE TO SCHOOL.

"This school is one of the best examples of what the patriotic work for India is, and also how it is to be done. The idea is such a noble one, and the method of carrying it out is a bold one. These little children will one day be our citizens with a revolutionised mentality, and I should be prepared to expect of them any act of great value to our country. All success to the young Master and his pupils."

## "GANDHIJI" METHOD NOT PRACTICAL

### MR. SAKLATWALLA AT AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 22.

Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala addressed a crowded public meeting in Gujarati, last night, in Maneck Chowk, under the presidentship of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel. The President, in his opening remarks, said that India, particularly, Gujarat, was proud of Mr. Saklatwala who had, in spite of difficulties, found his way into Parliament. Before finding fault with Indian leaders, Mr. Saklatwala should, in his opinion, go to Mahatma Gandhi and discuss with him if there was anyone to show a better way than that suggested by Mahatmaji himself.

Mr. Saklatwala said that he wanted to see Mahatmaji and discuss with him various questions, meanwhile he would place before his countrymen his views. The Indian National Congress was fighting for the freedom of the country for the last 42 years, but it had not clearly defined its creed and methods. There was change in the creed and methods of the Congress every three years. Indians should speak out their minds without any fear of the Police or the Penal Code. They should not rely on Royal Commissions "which would change, every ten years, the full-stops and commas in the present Constitution." (Laughter). They should insist on framing their own constitution in accordance with their religious beliefs, historical traditions and social customs.

### *ADDRESS AND PURSE*

### TO SHAPURJI SAKLATVALLA

Under the auspices of Parsi Rajkeya Subha a public meeting will be held at Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to present a public address and a purse to Mr. Shapurji Saklatvalla, M.P., who will speak on (1) India and Parliament, (2) India and the Empire, (3) India and Asiatic Federation, (4) India and World Politics, (5) What made me a Communist; and (6) My Message to My Motherland.

Fees are from 8 as. to Rs. 10. Tickets can be had from B. F. Bharucha, to-day (Monday) from 12 noon to 6 p.m. at the Sir C. Jehangir Hall.

"The intentions of Mr. Gandhi", said Mr. Saklatwala," are good, but his methods are not practial, instead of appealing to rich merchants to boycott foreign cloth titled persons to boycott their titles, he ought to have appealed to farmers and workmen not to work for such persons."

Mr. Saklatwala is going to Dholka tomorrow to address a meeting of farmers there.—A. P.

## SHAPURJI SAKLATWALA M. P,

### INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVE IN THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

(BY HERBERT BRYAN.)

(Chairman of the Central London Clerical Branch of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen, and Clerks).

Shapurji Saklatwala, M.P., the only Indian Member of the British House of Commons, is visiting his homeland after an absence of thirteen years, with the object of helping to promote the unity of the British and Indian peoples, and some information concerning this notable figure in public life will therefore be of interest at present time.

Saklatwala is the representative of North Battersea in the British Parliament—a great London industrial constituency, formerly represented by the Right Honourable John Burns, an ex-Cabinet Minister. He was not the first Indian to be elected to the British House of Commons, for Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji sat as the Liberal member for Central Finsbury from 1892 to 1895, and Sir M. M. Bhownagree sat as the Conservative member for North East Bethnal Green from 1895 to 1906, but he was the first Indian member to take a seat on the Labour benches, which he did after the General Election of 1922. He lost his set by a narrow majority at the General Election of the following year, 1923, but won it back the next year, 1924, notwithstanding a tremendous concentration of opposition against him.

Born in Bombay in 1874, of the Parsee community, related on his mother's side to the great Tata family (he was a nephew of the late Sir Ratan Tata) and educated at St. Xavier's School and St. Xavier's College, Bombay, he took an active part in the formation of the Tata Iron and Steel Company. He first went to England in 1905, at the age of thirty-one, and became a departmental manager in the London office of Tata Limited. In 1907 he married an Englishwoman and now has five children.

He soon began to take an active interest in British politics, and, after some connection with the Liberal Party, threw himself wholeheartedly into the Labour and Trade Union movement. These activities gradually came to occupy more and more of his time and energy, and in 1926 he resigned his position with Tata Limited in order to devote himself entirely to political and industrial work.

INEXHAUSTIBE ENERGY.

Shapurji Saklatwala is a remarkable man of striking appearance. His hair is silvering fast, not, I think, with age, but rather as the result of his enormous expenditure of physical and nervous energy. His energy and vigour, indeed, seem inexhaustible, although sometimes I have feared that he was putting too great a tax upon himself in his incessant propaganda work. Here I cannot do better than quote the Parliamentary correspondent of the London "Daily Herald" who wrote of him thus:

"He is a vigorous debater, and an ardent and wholly public-spirited politician. His personality is attractive. His wide and lofty brow, shining hazel eyes, and mobile finely chiselled feature, can exercise an almost magnetic spell. No man as a readier command of the English language, and his rapid utterance is reinforced by free and vigorous gesture. Even in the long speech which he delivered early one morning when the Labour Party had forced an all-night sitting on unemployment he was never at a loss for a word, an idea, or an illustrative fact."

Saklawala sits in the British House of Commons as a symbol of the essential unity of the workers, East and West, and, more than any other man, he has brought the wrongs and sufferings of the Indian toilers before the attention of the British Labour movement. For the past dozen years he has made it his special mission in life to preach the doctrine that the interests of the workers of East and West, properly understood, are one and indivisible.

A CHARMING SPEAKER.

I have heard him speak on many occasions. He starts slowly, with a little apparent hesitation. Then his speech grows ever faster and more resounding, until he sweeps his audience off their feet in a torrent of burning eloquence. Best of all, it is not the mere fluency of the demagogue, but the deep sincerity of the man finding expression in flaming words. Then he sits down quietly, a whimsical smile playing over his face, for, with all his earnestness, Saklatwala possesses the priceless gift of a sense of humour. At working-class demonstrations in the great industrial centres of Great Britain there is no more welcome orator than Saklawala, and one can be relied upon more surely to attract a crowded gathering.

It is hard to say whether the British or the Indian workers owe the greater debt to Saklawala. From him British Labour, sometimes a little inclined, I am afraid, to be too parochial has learned more clearly and definitely than ever before of the real conditions of India's toiling millions and of how British labour standards can never be really secure while there exists the menace of a great mass of underpaid and sweated labour in the East; in him the toilers of the East have for the first time a man of their own race, yet with a command of the English tongue superior to that of many Englishmen, a man of brilliant intellect and culture, of rare public spirit, tireless and incorruptible, who has won for himself a place in that world-renowned assembly, the British House of Commons, and who uses his great talents, not for his own advancement, but solely in the interests of the workers of the world, East and West alike, whose faithful representative he is.

## REFUSAL OF VISA.

### "SAK'S" LETTER TO EGYPTIAN LEGATION.

The following is a copy of a letter sent by Mr. Saklatwala, M.P., to the Egyptian Legation who have refused him an Egyptian Visa after he had obtained the British endorsement to visit that country.—

"To the Secretary, Egyptian Legation, 7, Charles Street, W. I.

Dear Sir,—My Secretary has brought my passport back this evening with the information that you were not prepared to endorse it under instructions from Cairo.

It is somewhat puzzling that after the British Foreign Office, which is in reality a titular Power over Egypt, has granted a passport to a British M.P. After due enquiries Egypt should condemn that Government and reverse that decision. I am experienced enough to realise that Egypt's refusal may be from Egypt, yet not from the Egyptians.

I shall, therefore, thank you to enlighten me as to whether your refusal is based on your own authority, on any standing regulations against Members of the British Communist Party, or whether it is the desire of the Egyptian Government to welcome only such British M.P.s who endorsed the half-million sterling fine and the muleting of the Sudan, and to refuse admission to those who opposed these measures, or whether the British authorities in Egypt are advising His Egyptian Majesty's Government to prohibit entry into Egypt of such members of the British Parliament as they disapprove of.

I shall thank you for the favour of an early reply which will be duly forwarded to me and after which I shall be able to submit my claim for a reconsideration of the verdict.

Yours truly,

SHAPURJI SAKLATWALA.

## ADDRESS TO "SAK."

### CALCUTTA ALDERMAN'S MOTION IN CORPORATION.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

Alderman S. C. Bose will move at the forthcoming meeting of the Calcutta Corporation that an address of welcome should be presented to Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, M.P., when he comes to Calcutta.—Free Press.

## MADRAS CORPORATION.

### MOTION TO GIVE "SAK" AN ADDRESS

MADRAS, Jan. 22.

Mr. Singaravelu Chetty will move at Monday's meeting of the Corporation that in view of the distinguished services rendered by Mr. Saklatwala to the working classes the Corporation should present an address of welcome to him on his visit to Madras.—Free Press.

## SAKLATWALA VISITS NATIONAL COLLEGE.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 22.

Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala visited the Gujarat National College, and delivered a lecture on "Socialism and Communism", on the 22nd instant.—A. P.

A Hyderabad (Sind), message dated January 22 says.—A cargo boat carrying grocery, etc., from Hyderabad to Badin was attacked on Thursday in broad daylight by 15 to 20 Mahomedans armed with hatchets, near Hyderabad. The boatman and his wife are reported to have been injured. The boat capsized with all cargo. The cause of the attack is said to be enmity against the boatman. Five of the alleged assilants have, so far, been arrested. The boatman is reported to be lying in a precarious condition in the Civil Hospital.—A. P.

## A NATIONALIST STUDENT'S DELEMMA.

### SAKLATWALA REPLIES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As I have been constantly on the move, I was not able to reply till to-day to a very fair question put by a correspondent in the shape of an open letter to myself in the columns of "The Indian National Herald" of the 19th inst.

Thousands of student responded to the call of the Congress in 1921 and emptied the schools and the colleges, with determination and devotion to become life-long servants of our dear Motherland. This call of the Congress was, indeed, the call of comrade Gandhi endorsed and accepted by the Congress. I was at that time yearning to come to India to take my share of the work, but my financial and other circumstances did not permit, so I had to satisfy myself by discussing the scheme in my mind with Dr. Ansari, then with Deepnarain Singh and then with Tulsi Goswami and some other friends who happened to visit Great Britain. I felt that the call was a good one, and the inspiration underlying it was a noble one, but the programme ahead of it was a vacant one.

The great need of our country is to organize the peasants as well as the industrial workers, to inspire them with a confidence and a belief in themselves, and to arouse a political and class consciousness within them, so that they may be able to free themselves from their burdens instead of being victims to them under a belief of religious or civic virtues.

This task cannot be performed by book education, or by thumping oratory of a travelling agitator, both, on account of its suitability of such methods, and also on account of the peculiar difficulties of our illiterate peasants and industrial workers.

I wanted all our educated and devoted nationalist students to be mobilized into an organization galvanized by a nationalist fervour, and at the same time tempered with a personal humility. I want them even now in a methodical and in an organized manner to enter agricultural villages, factories, mines, dockyards, railway yards and every place of human activity as bona fide workers within those activities. I do not want them to go as external and superior preachers or welfare workers or advisers, but I want them to take their places with our oppressed classes as one of them on terms of equality, doing the same hard and unpleasant work, eking out the same precarious existencee, and suffering the same indignities and degradation of human life and human rights. Then they should under the guidance of a central organization for all India, lead the peasants and the ignorant workers on to a path of self-assertion, of defence against the might of the privileged class, and then of demands for the ultimate rights of their own class.

India has about six lacs of villages, and about twenty-thousand places or centres or institutions of modern industrial organizations. A band of 70,000 young educated men and of 30,000 young educated women, whom comrade Gandhi's inspiring call make available could launchout on a gigantic programme of an Indian revival and produce results within 12 months. This is yet my reply to my student friends, and if my country would only permit me, and would facilitate my meeting the full personnels of the All-India Congress Committee, I am still hopeful of putting the scheme into workable shape, provided always with goodwill and help from my more esteemed friends and leaders like Comrades Iyengar, Nehru, Gandhi, Sarojini Naidu, Joshi, Ansuyabai, Mahomed Ali, Shaukat Ali and several others.

While I am trespassing upon your columns, may, I just correct my friend Mr. Balliwala, who writes in the same issue of "The Indian National Herald" that he has understood me to be an apostle of an anti-machinery civilization right in the midst of a marvellous machinery age. Comrade Balliwala misunderstands me, and I only desire to point out that the demands of Communism is to restore to the human beings in our very welcome machinery age the same social freedom and economic justice which we had in the pre-machinery age and then to build up and develop human society along Communistic mode of life.

A Parsi friend who is a High Court Vakil has misunderstood my argument regarding the hardship of innocent Lancashire workers by the boycott of British cloth when the real eulprit is the British exploiter of India and in India.

In this argument I am not defending our Lancashire workers nor suggesting that he had no share in the thoughtless Imperialism of his country. I only want to point out that Comrade Gandhi's agitation in this direction is not non-violent in asmuch as it would inflict distress, starvation, misery upon thousands of innocent children of the workers of Lancashire.

If some of you think that the Lancashire worker deserves such retaliation and that even upon the heads and stomachs of their children, should fall the sins of the fathers, you are welcome to such a policy. Only I say, do not call it or believe it in your heart to be non-violent.

In other respects my Parsi friend's letter is, indeed, excellent and it shows how the British Labour Party's policy of MacDonaldism is doing harm to the British workers, and I am forwarding this letter to my friends in Great Britain.

And now my last word. Can we not give up the garlands and bouquets which in their nature and by traditional usage are an offering? How I wish that before I go, we offer to our guests little red flags to be won as buttonholes to serve as an emblem of equality and service. Let the red flag as a ground work of international brotherhood bear upon it different emblems like the Charka or the Hindu Trident (Trishul) or the Moslem Crescent or even the royal crown when the Liberals and Moderates organize their meetings, but let us fall in a march with the world that is seeking for justice, equality, liberty and national and international unity, or all put in one "Bolshevism".—Yours etc.

SHAPURJI SAKLATWALA.

## WHY SOCIETY NEEDS RE-BUILDING.

### MR. SAKLATWALA ON INDIA'S STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM.

AHMEDABAD, January 22.

Addressing another crowded public meeting this evening, Mr. Saklatwala said that he was an extremist and an agitator. He incited people to rebuild society. There were in every country rulers and the ruled. Their fight for freedom in India was similar to the fight for freedom carried on by the masses in England. The proletariat now realised that their freedom depended upon the freedom of other countries. It was therefore that in England the workers refused to manufacture arms to slay other nations. International feeling of common suffering was being created all over the world.

FREEDOM WITHOUT ARMY CONTROL USELESS.

Proceeding he said that those who hoped to get Dominion status for India were fools. India was not a Dominion in the sense in which Canada and Australia were. The surplus population of England looked upon the Dominions as their homes. India could not regard England as her mother country. Similarly to talk about leaving the army and foreign relations in the hands of the Viceroy and getting freedom was useless. There could be no freedom without control over the army and foreign relations. India should demand freedom from all foreign control.

Mr. Saklatwala during his stay here visited Mr. Gandhi's Ashram at Sabarmati and purchased a khaddar sari for Mrs. Saklatwala and some khaddar cloth.—A. P.

## BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

### PROF. J. BANNERJEE ELECTED PRESIDENT.

CALCUTTA, January 23.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, held this evening, Hazi Abdul Rashid Khan presiding, Professor Jitendranath Bannerjee was elected President of the Bengal Provincial Committee.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mr. S. C. Bose, Dr. Bidhan Roy and other members belonging to that group were absent.—Free Press.

## "REVIVE CONGRESS ORGANISATIONS."

### MR. SASMAL'S APPEAL TO BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, January 22.

"I beg of you to forgive and forget and rise equal to the occasion. Bengal lies prostrate at the feet of our differences and dissentions. Government is getting stronger everyday. Let us all clearly appreciate our position and shoulder the responsibilities seriously," says Mr. B. N. Sasmal, Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee in the course of an appeal to all the District Congress Committees in Bengal to take up the national programme in right earnest.

After referring to the Gauhati resolutions and those of the Congress Working Committee, Mr. Sasmal says, that though real work lay outside the Legislatures, they had neglected it badly. In order to bring the struggle for freedom to success, Mr. Sasmal says, "Not only old and dying Congress organisations should be revived, but earnest and persistent endeavour should be made to have a network of Congress Committees throughout the Province. Enrollment of Congress members, popularisation of spinning wheel and khaddar, promotion of education on national lines, removal of untouchability and intercommunal disunion, amelioration of the condition of backward classes and organisation of labour of all kinds are only a few of the most important items which we must undertake to push through at the earliest opportunity." Mr. Sasmal proposes to tour throughout Bengal in this connection after the Calcutta Corporation elections in March.—Free Press.

## MAHARAJA OF NABHA'S ELECTION PETITION.

### REJECTED BY U. P. GOVERNOR.

DEHRA DUN, January 23.

The election petition of His Highness the Maharajah of Nabha filed in consequence of the rejection of his nomination paper as a candidate for election to the U. P. Legislative Council has been rejected by H. E. the Governor under rule 36(1 of the U. P. Electoral Rules.

Commenting on the above, the "Himalayan Times," a local weekly, says: "All conditions mentioned in the rules were scrupulously fulfilled. The Government order is extremely vague and arbitrary.—Free Press.

A Benares message of Jan. 20 says:—Four tigers were shot dead yesterday at Sarguja by the Maharaja of Benares and one by the Maharaj Kumar.—Free Press.

## MR. PICKTHALL ON ISLAM.

### A RELIGION OF FRATERNITY

MADRAS, Jan. 22.

Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, in his third lecture this evening or Islamic Brotherhood" said the subject was one upon which Muslims had no apologies to make to any other creed or nation or community. Here there had a great achievement as clearly visible to-day as when the Prophet spoke. Other religious communities declared their belief in the fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man, but they had shown no practical result of that belief to help the struggling world. Liberty and equality in human society must always be only relative, for they were positively unattainable, and in the strife about liberty and equality fraternity was quite forgotten and grew more remote than ever. Yet fraternitoy was attainable wherever men of honest purpose and goodwill agreed together to obey certain code of laws. From the existing conditions of the world one was inclined to propound the axiom that no real democracy in the shape of human brotherhood could exist anywhere apart from the ideal of theocracy.

The speaker then explained the Islamic laws aond injunctions relating to Usuary, life and death and appealed for the spread of proper Muslim education to remove misconceptions regarding Muslim brotherhood.—A. P.

## BRITISHER'S BLOWING HOT AND GOLD.

(Continued from page 9).

after repeating that the Government's action in sending ships and marines to the Far East showed no aggressive intention, he said: "We have made it plain that we cannot make concessions to force, but if the Chinese will meet us in the same and frank generous spirit wherein we are prepared to meet them, the Chinese will find

(Continued from page 9.)

that this country is not only willing, but ready to go a long way to meet them." Much good to both nations might come of the negotiations now proceeding at Hankow. We are prepared to go further to meet the Chinese than some people might think altogether wise at the present juncture, but complete success depended upon Chinese good-will."—B. O. W.

### BRITISH ATTITUDE CONCILIATORY.

RUGBY, Jan. 21

Sir Arthur Maitland, Minister of Labour, last night said that the recent memorandum proved that the British Government appreciated the desire for the modification of the conditions under which foreign countries had hitherto conducted the relations with China. Government had also pointed out the way whereby there could be a transition from the Treaty scheme. The proposals were designed to give scope to the Chinese aspirations and yet, at the same time, to secure justice to foreign citizens there in the transition period.

In almost all cases the ideal policy was one which combined moderation and avoidance of provocation with firmness. Although this ideal was also the most difficult since unless care was taken, moderation might be mistaken for weakness. Our wish was to satisfy legitimate Chinese national aspirations. For that reason we again showed self-restraint under provocation at Hankow, and our officials to prevent any conflict evacuated the concession with conspicuous skill and tact. We did not wish our liberal policy to China to be deflected by isolated acts of the mob, however regrettable. At the same time if such acts should become general or if they were to be abetted by or committed by any armed forces in China we were absolutely bound to protect British subjects there.

Shanghai was the great centre for external trade for an immense part of China containing thousands of British and other Europeans half as many again. We had shown moderation and liberality and we proposed to do so still. But it must be equally clear behind that there lay the same degree of absolute firmness in protecting the British who, with the consent of the Chinese, had settled in their great city of Shanghai; and had helped so much to develop their country.—B. O. W.

### FOREIGNERS DETAINE

HANKOW, Jan. 22.

Labour Unions are continuing the policy of detaining the foreigners including officials and also representatives of the firms in order to secure acquiescence in their demands. Pickets took as prisoner a French postmaster of Kinkiniag and only released him on guarantee that other foreigners and he will accompany the strikers representatives to Nanchang to get the commissioner there to sanction their demands.—Reuter.

A Rangpur, message dated 20th January says:—Nine out of a total of eighteen mail bags were stolen and three runners received more or less serious injuries, in consequence of a robbery which was committed this evening in the civil station road, one of the most important and thickly populated thoroughfares of the town.—A. P.

## "NO CHEAP GRAZING FACILITIES."

### EVIDENCE BEFORE AGRICULTURE COMMISSION.

NAGPUR, Jan. 22.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture this morning examined Mr. D. O. Witt, Chief Conservator of Forests, who stated that the forests of the Central Provinces were being worked primarily for the benefit of the agricultural population. The needs of agriculture were put first and the necessary forest land was being given up for agriculture. Every effort was made to give the agriculturists all the grazing land he required. The present system of wroviding cheay amzing facibties was not in the true interests of the agriculturist, because thereby he kept old and useless cattle which ate the grass which should be reserved for good cattle. Mr. Witt that the average annual value of grazing concessions in the Central Provinces for the last five years amounted to Rs. 10,71,500.

In reply to Sir Gangaram who asked whether the witness was prepared to recommend to Government the breading of camel, the witness replied that the climate was not suited to it.

Rao Bahadur M. G. Deshpande was next examined.—A. P.

## STIR AMONG MOPLAS OF MALABAR.

### SEQUEL TO A SHAIKH'S PREACHING.

MADRAS, Jan. 22.

The preachings of a Shaikh Mahomed Kutty, a Moplah, who claims to have studied Islam thoroughly and who claims to have gone to Mecca and had had discussions with divines, has created a great stir among the Moplah community of Malabar. Kutty preaches the futility of all ceremonials and worshipping of the Holy Prophet. Conservative opinion condemns his preachings and a meeting arranged for discussion between Kutty and some Maulvis had to be dispersed by the police as a breach of the peace was feared.

A conference of Ulema will meet shortly to decide the dispute.—Free Press.

## WILL MR. DESAI BE ASKED TO RESIGN?

(Continued from page 9.)

of unity was solved, the rest of the outstanding questions would be amicably settled. He had not promised support to any of the candidates for speakership and he would loyally abide by the decision of his party.

Mr. Mukadam expressed great dissatisfaction at Bombay Council nominations' list and characterized it as "highly defective." He expected the Governor to nominate at least one lady legislator and some members from the mofussil. He could not understand why almost all the nominated non-officials were from Bombay City. He said that far better and more qualified men could have been found in the mofussil and he cited the instance of Mr. A. V. Thakkar who has been working for the depressed and the opressed classes for several years past, and who in Mr. Mukadam's opinion could have been the best available representative of the depressed classes.

## LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—So, the scramble for Ministerships and nomination is over; and now the members' minds are centred on the election of the President and the Leader of the Opposition. If Councils or the Assembly can exercise any effective check on the listless, reckless bureaucracy, a lot depends on the Leader of the Opposition. For the Bombay Council, our valiant Nariman will lead the Opposition faithfully and fearlessly; and elected members, will do well in paving him as the Leader of the Opposition.—Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

### CABLE ITEM

LONDON, Jan. 22.

The death of Admiral Sir Laurence Power is announced.—Reuter's Special.

Sir Andrew Duncan who was the Coal Controller seven years ago and who acted as Chairman of the Inquiry into the Nova Scotia coal industry has been appointed Chairman of the Central Electricity Board established under the new electricity supply act. He was formerly Secretary of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation.—B. O. W.

Vital statistics for England and Wales last year show a fall in both birth and death rates. Death rate was 11.6 per thousand and is equal to the lowest on record. Birth rate was 17.8 per thousand.—B. O. W.

Berlin.—The Centrists have authorised Marx to negotiate to form non-Socialist Cabinet including German Nationals.—Reuter.

Malta.—Delegations of Empire Parliamentary Association has arrived here and is faced with big programme of functions tours and informal conference on subject of position of Malta within Empire with particular reference to migration and trade development.—Reuter.

London.—Sir Charles Warren is dead.—Reuter.

Extension of trans-Atlantic telephony to English provincial towns within limited radius of London was inaugurated to-day and messages breathing spirit of comradeship were exchanged between President Lowell Harvard and Reverend G. A. Weekes, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge Universities.—Reuter.

The death is announced of Viscount Valentia, the premier baronet of Ireland.—Reuter's Special.

## WORLD'S LARGEST DOCKS.

### MODERN ENGINEERING TRIUMPH

RUGBY, Jan. 22.

The first inspection took place yesterday of the Gladstone dock system at Liverpool which is one of the modern triumphs of engineering. Early in February, the waters of the Mersey will be admitted, and it is expected that, by June or July next, everything will be ready for the opening ceremony as distinguished as the occasion demands. The docks will be the largest in the world. They will accommodate the biggest ships afloat, and the largest that are likely to be built for some years to come. They will, moreover, be deep enough to enable the biggest ships to go in and out, on every single tide of the year, while vessels having a draught of 28 feet, will be able to go in and out at any time of the day or night, except for a short period of each side of low water during spring tides.—B. O. W.

## PT. MOTILAL ELECTED LEADER.

(Continued from Page 10.)

and a situation that is plain and simple Otherwise what would follow? There will be bewildering groups, Swarajist Jinnahites Independent Muslims, Malaviya Nationalists and Responsivists and so on. Feuds would develop, tempers rise and confusion become worse confounded. All with the result that the country's interests would become a mere abstraction. The fates would have been settled by Monday and then I will write what exactly has happened and what the situation in the Assembly is going to be at the end once more we have to hope fervently that Mr. Jinnah, Pandit Malaviyajee, Lalajee and Mr. Jayakar will estblish a common plank.

## PT. MOTILAL ELECTED LEADER.

### FIVE PARTIES IN ASSEMBLY.

NEW DELHI, January 22.

The Congress Party met at the Western Hotel this evening about 25 members being present. The rules as recommended by the sub-committee were adopted with minor alterations, but an important clause was provision for a coalition with other groups in the Assembly if possible, thus leaving the door open for negotiation with other parties. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar was entrusted with the task of framing a formula regarding the attitude of the Congress Party on communal matters in the Assembly to meet the wishes of the Muslim members of the party. This will be discussed at to-morrow's meeting of the party which will also finally decide on the party nominee for the Deputy Presidentship. The Party then elected office-bearers. On the motion of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar it elected Pandit Motilal Nehru, Leader. Other office-bearers elected were Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Deputy Leader, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar and Mr. Nilkantha Das, Secretaries, Mr. Shumukuma Chetty, Chief Whip and Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Assistant Whip.

Mr. Jinnah held a meeting this evening and after some discussion it was agreed to revive the Independent Party with practically the same programme but the exact formula will be drawn up to-morrow. The party's strength will be between eighteen and twenty. It will consist of a majority of Moslems and will include some Hindus prominent among whom is Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas. All the Muslim elected members who attended the meeting did not however join the party and between six to eight Muslims, including Sir Abul Qayum and Mr. K. Ahmed, are reported to be opposed to joining the Independent Party. They were anxious to float a Muslim Party but now that the majority of non-Congress Muslims have joined Mr. Jinnah they are thinking of either remaining without party or of forming a small group to protect the interests of minorities. In this group they want to have Muslims, Christians and depressed classes representatives, but this is all so far in the air and the movement has taken no definite shape. In the meantime the Nationalist Party of eighteen members is trying to increase its membership and is emphasising that the party is not communal and that Muslims and members of other communities can join it. Thus already five parties have been formed in the Assembly. Government Party can be put at 40. Congressmen 46, Nationalists 18, Independents 18, European non-officials 12. Party blocs will be accordingly allotted on Monday and Congressmen being most numerous will occupy the main Opposition bloc. Other parties will have central wings. Party formations cannot be said to have reached a definite stage. Besides party formations interest centres round anticipations regarding the Viceroy's speech. It is generally expected that the Viceroy may use the occasion of his first address to third Assembly whose labours will be of special significance in view of statutory enquiry within its life time to make a speech specially dwelling on both the potentialities and dangers of the present situation. The address is awaited with unusual interest.—A. P.

### SWARAJISTS TRENGTH IN THE ASSEMBLY.

NEW RELHI, Jan. 22.

The following 46 names have been sumitted by the Congress party for allotment of a special block in the Legislative Assembly chamber. Six of these members were not elected to the Assembly on the Congress ticket, but will sit in the same bloc as the Swarajists. The 40 are Messrs. Sriniwasa Iyengar, V. V. Jogith, T. Prakasam, B. Perumal Nayudu, Doraiswamy Iyengar, Shanmukham Chetty, M. K. Acharya, Ranga-Swami Iyengar, S. Sesha Iyengar, Syed Murtuja, K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Jamnadas Mehta, B. V. Belvi, N. I. Chunder, T. C. Goswami, Amarnath Dhutt, B. C. Roy, S. C. Mitter, Motilal Nehru, C. C. Ranga Iyer, T. A. K. Sherwami, M. Yusuf Imam, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Sardar Krtat Singh, Sardar Gulab Singh, Narayan Prasad Singh, Gaya Prasad Singh, Nilkanta Das, Sidheswar Prasad Sinha, Ganganand Singh, Ramanarayan Singh, Sarfaraz Hussain, Khan Badi-uz-Zeman, Muhammad Shaffee, Dwarka Prasad Missra, T. R. Phookun, Srish Chandra Dutt, U. Tok Kyi, U. Gla Tun Pru and Yakub Ariff.

The six members, who were not elected on the Congress ticket, but who will sit in the Congress party bloc, are Maulana Abdul Latif Farooki, Mr. Vidya Sagar Pandya, Mr. S. N. Haji, Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon, Moulvi Abdul Matin Choudry, and U. Khin Maung.—A. P.

### AN INTERESTING SITUATION.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21.

An interesting situation was created today by the omission of Dr. Moonje and Mr. Yusuf Imam to take the oath of Allegiance before the election to the Standing Finance Committee on railways. Mr. Yusuf Imam was not in his seat when his name was called. Dr. Moonje was in his seat, but before he reached the Chair, the President had not seen him and passed on to the next business. Mr. Yusuf Imam took part in the election to the Railway Finance Committee but Dr. Moonje did not. The President said the members who had not taken the oath could not take part in the election or in any proceedings of the House. After a brief discussion, the President solved the difficulty by promising to eliminate the votes cast by Mr. Yusuf Imam, if the latter would confidentially tell him how he had voted Mr. Yusuf agreed to do so. Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar suggested that Dr. Moonje and Mr. Imam be now allowed to take the oath to which the President agreed. Dr. Moonje asked if he could now cast his voting paper into the ballot box in the election to the Railway Finance Committee. The President ruled the election was concluded and Dr. Moonje could not vote now.—Free Press.

## A MURDEROUS MAID SERVANT.

### ATTEMPTS ARSENIC POISIONING

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

A sensational story of how a family of seven members was attempted to be poisoned by an up-country maid servant of a Bengali gentleman of Kalighat was told before the Alipore Magistrate. It was said that some gold buttons and some money were found to be missing from an almirah in the hourse, and the suspicion fell upon the maid servant, who was asked to confess. The servant in the meanwhile prepared some sweets and distributed them in the house and declared that she would be able to find the real culprit. Soon after the members of the family, began to vomit, and on examination it was found that the sweets prepared by the maid contained arsenic.

The girl is now facing trial for culpable homicide not amounting to murder.—Free Press.

## CATALAN CONSPIRACY TRIAL ENDS.

### ACCUSED SENTENCED BY TRIBUNAL.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Paris.—The Catalan conspiracy trial has ended. Colonel Macia and Ricciotti Garibaldi have each been sentenced to two months' imprisonment and a fine of one hundred francs. The other accused who are all Catalans except the Italian Rizzoli have been sentenced to one month's imprisonment and a fine of fifty francs. The accused men were ordered to pay the cost of the trial and arms found in their possession were confiscated. The trial was throughout most theatrical and was punctuated by vehement accusations and heated denials. Garibaldi repeatedly professed innocence.

The Court was packed to-day. Catalan plot itself was barely mentioned, but the prosecutor dealt with the illegal possession of arms. The tribunal passing judgment declared that Garibaldi's complicity in the Catalan plot had not been established, and he was therefore found not guilty, but the charge of possession of arms had been proved. All the accused men were sentenced under that charge.—Reuter.

## ROTARY CLUB BRANCH FORMED AT LAHORE.

LAHORE, Jan. 22.

Mr. J. F. Michael of Rawalpindi who is one of the two special commissioners for India, Burma and Ceylon held an inaugural meeting last night in the library of the Masonic Hall for the formation of a Lahore branch of the Rotary Club. An interesting discussion took place in which many prominent Europeans and Indians took part and eventually it was decided to open a branch at Lahore and a committee of management was appointed for this purpose. Mr. Harne of the General Electric Company was appointed acting organising chairman, and Mr. Ferguson of the Remington Typewriter Company acting organising secretary.—A.P.

## STRUCK WITH THE SPLENDID WORK

MADRAS, Jan. 22.

Sir P. C. Ray, who visited the Bangalore Mahila Seva Samaj, on November 20, was pery much struck with the splendid work done there. In a letter written to the Samaj he says: "During my inspection I found with great pleasure that stress has been rightly laid upon the technical side of education and that spinning has occupied its rightful place. What particularly struck me most was that most of the girls were healthy, cheerful playing tennis, badminton and other games in the free open air which is a sight, an object of envy in the malaria stricken Bengal."—Free Press.

## PTE. BLAKE RE-ADMITTED TO REGIMENT.

### HOW HE GOT MIXED UP IN THE MURDER AFFAIR.

LAHORE, Jan. 22.

Private Blake of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry who was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for assaulting an old Indian woman at Sabathu has now been released from the Lahore central jail.

The Punjab branch of the European Association having been approached by Private Blake, an appeal was filed through the jail authorities to the Sessions Judge, Ambala before whom the appellant admitted that he had transgressed the military rules by being absent from barracks after 9-30 p.m. and pleaded that for this very season, not being drunk, he would have particularly avoided getting mixed up in rows of this kind but hearing what he imagined to be a murder going on he had rushed to the assistance, not of the assailants but of the victim.

He also explained the bloodstains on his clothes by stating that on the departure of the other six men he had lifted the woman's head out of the shadow and discovering blood upon his hands had wiped them on his coat. At that moment the police arrived on the scene and arrested him. The appeal was allowed by the Sessions Judge and the accused rejoined his regiment last Wednesday.—A.P.

## AN OPEN LETTER TO PRESIDENT PATEL.

(Continued from page 8)

there may indeed be higher joys in this world, than those of a fightful debate. As an umpire in a duel, you can now extend your sympathy to both sides. A victory or a defeat of either party in the House, will still interest you, but now only as the matter of enforcing a fair procedure, and giving a just decision. Your new role will thus be a larger self-realization for you which, by your pugnacious nature you could not have secured in any other role.

**FLY IN THE OINTMENT.**

A Parliamentary convention—"Once a Speaker always a Speaker" has naturally helped your cause. I am glad to see you have got respect for at least one convention of parliamentary government. There is, however, a little fly in the ointment. The real convention is that, the Speaker on the dissolution of the Parliament, stands for election in his own original constituency, and he is elected unopposed. But you had to shift from Bombay to Gujerat. A small change no doubt, but one which mars the beauty of the convention. I don't mean to say that the captain would have failed in the Bombay City election, where his lieutenant succeeded. But I wish just to point your attention to the change in the convention for convention must be a convention on all fours.

There was rightful appreciation of your neutral attitude, when you ascended the chair in 1925. But long before the Gauhati Congress, you had shed your strapping, and people expected you for the blissful interval to join politics, and voice your real opinions on Congress affairs at Gauhati. But in your eagerness to attain presidential chair once more, you overdid your part even as a prospective President. The coming events apparently cast their shadows too thick over you, you paraded as a germinating president; and like the veiled prophet of Khorasan, you outwardly observed strict silence, stricter than even the famous "Maun" of Mahatma Gandhi. But don't suppose that the strings you were pulling behind the veil, were not observed by shrewd observers.

But Mr. President Patel, whatever may have happened, the world will admit that you have deserved the place and the honour, you have so sedulously sought, by your tact and ability. In your own cynical way, you have, I understand, expressed to people that, you have obtained your Swaraj, whatever may now happen to India, and I along with so many others wish you success in the hearty enjoyment of that Swaraj.

AN ADMIRING FRIEND.

Poona, Jan. 22.

## "CHRONICLE" PRIZE ESSAY

(Continued from column 6).

rities could have anchored the rupee to 16d. gold. After touching the low watermark of 13d. sterling, the rupee slowly and steadily had improved to 16d. sterling by the beginning of 1923, and from this to 16d. gold would have been an easy transition. But the currency authorities chose otherwise. The 2s. rupee had been put on the statute-book in September 1920, and they were armed with the statutory power to screw up the rupee to that height. Was it to the interest of India, however, to overstep the old ratio of 16d.? Representations were made by Indian commercial and industrial interests on behalf of the 16d. rupee. But the Government preserved a sphinx-like silence and a statuesque immobility, pleading unsettled world conditions in defence of their policy of sitting on the fence and doing nothig. Their doing nothing for the 16d. rupee was equivalent, however, to doing everything for a rupee higher than 16d. A policy of deflation was being pursued, which concurrently with the exercise of the power to refuse supplies of currency against tender of gold below the legal rate of 24d. a rupee, was creating a dearth of currency and thus enhancing the sterling value of the rupee. Whenever the exchange showed any tendency to, say, below 18d., various devices, e.g., the sale of reverse bills, and gold from the paper currency reserve, and the transfer of ordinary Government balances in paper currency reserve, against the equivalent transfer of sterling in the same reserve in England to the Secretary of State, were utilised to bolster it up. And by the time the Hilton-Young Commission was set up, the Government were in a position to say with some amount of plausibility that the 18d. ratio was the prevailing market-ratio, for about a year.

**GOVERNMENT MANIPULATION.**

We have gone in some detail into the history of the 18d. ratio, in order to make it clear that ratio is the outcome of Government management. It is a perversion of language to speak of it as the resultant of freely operating economic forces. It is natural in the sense that everything under the sun is natural. But if we mean by natural that it is brought about by causes altogether independent of and unconnected with Government action, it most decidedly is not natural. Had Government so chosen, they could have kept it at 16d., and if they mean to, they could force it up even to the 24d. mark, in the course of a few years, by refusing fresh supplies of currency required by every progressive community and by draining away such, as the people at present have. A 24d. rupee so engineered would no more be natural than the present 18d. rupee. The point to be remembered is that, Government could have certainly kept the rupee at 16d., if they had meant it. Every consideration of public policy recommended it. It was the ratio for which enormous sacrifices were imposed upon the Indian people between 1893—99. The Government stood pledged to do their utmost to mantain it. It was given up during the war. The experiment of establishing the 24d. rupee was initiated in 1920, which ended in costly failure The 24d. rupee survived as a legal fiction. What was there to prevent Government from fixing the rupee at 16d., when the opportunity offered during 1924-25? They have shown no cogent reason. Difficulties arising out of the price of silver are not less formidable with the 18d., than with the 16d. ratio. If not safe at 16d., the rupee would not more be so at 18d. The remedy lies not in raising the ratio, but in terminating our subjection to silver altogether. This obvious course was not taken; instead, the ratio was sought to be raised by 2d., at a frightful cost to the country.

**A WANTON DISTURBANCE.**

The most serious part of the indictment against the 18d. rupee, therefore, is that it represents a wanton and vicarious disturbance in the standard of value of the country. One can understand a depreciation of the country's standard brought about by the voice of the whole nation, in the face of necessity that knows no law; but one never can understand the deliberate rigging up of the standard for fiscal considerations, under an alarmist view of world conditions, when the storm and stress of war was over five years since Not the smallest finger was moved in the cause of the 16d. rupee. The 16d. ratio was held as scrapped, because a phantom 24d. rupee was the monetary standard, and a golden opportunity of reverting to the 16d. standard after the convulsions of the war was light heartedly thrown away. The Government's record in the matter of restoring 16d ratio is an utter blank. They did nothing beyond conjuring up and dilating upon difficulties and dangers in the way of the 16d. ratio. First and foremost, therefore, the 16d. ratio must be restored, in the name of the sanctity of the monetary standard, which all future Indian Governments must be taught to look upon as the bed-rock foundation of the economic life of the country, and which if in any way shaken must involve in ruin the structure reared above. Unless people could place utter, implicit, unsuspecting faith in their monetary standard, based on the confidence that every resource at the command of Government would, when it was in any way threatened, be mobilised to save it, the vital breath must needs flow feeble and difficult in the business life of the country. Because there is reason to think that a variety of economic life was sacrificed to narrow and passing fiscal considerations, the 16d. ratio must be vindicated. The first argument in favour of the 16d rupee and against the 18d. rupee is that the former was in existence for twenty years; that the honour of Government was pledged to maintaining it; that all contracts, all business propositions, all calculations of profit and loss, all financial commitments proceeded upon it. The currency policy of no future Indian Government can inspire confidence if the prescriptive monetary standard, viz., the 16d. rupee, is treated as the plaything of the hour and cast aside at the first show of difficulty in maintaining it. Let us make the Government realize by reverting to the 16d., rupee that the monetary standard is a thing invaluable, not to be touched for fiscal or political convenience or the alleged benefit to one class of society or the other.

We have now to enquire into the strictly economic consequences of 18d. rupee.

(To be continued.)

The National Health and Baby Week concluded on Thursday evening with the distribution of prizes to the successful exhibitors. Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliar, Minister of Public Health, distributed the prizes.—A. P.

Air-Vice Marshall Sir Sefton Brancker, Director of Civil Aviation in Britain arrived at Karachi on Thursday by the Persian Gulf mail steamera from Basara. He leaves for Delhi to-morrow morning.

# SATURDAY'S RACING AT MAHALUXMI.

## FAVOURITES HAVE A THIN TIME.

## ULSTER ALLY GOES ON WINNING.

Racing went a stage further on Saturday with the holding of the Tenth Winter Meeting, but punters hardly had the luck that preceded them earlier in the week, for they saw a long card through without stricking the good things.

Major Molony brought off a profitable treble through the medium of Hannonia, Domestic Bond and Ulster Ally. The last named annexed the Wellington Plate in impressive style, winning his third successive race this season.

Close finishes were the order of the day and the racing of the keenest order. Quite a number of jockeys did well. F. Black was in the all important position on two occasions. Clarke also piloted a double, this feat being successfully emulated by Barnett who rode with great dash. Burn, McQuade and Bowley also steered a winner and Lynch persuaded Hawad to score after several ineffective displays.

One of the best backed in the field, Roi de Lair won the first division of the Muscat Plate in fine style beating the late finishing Shadhan and Noor Mahal. He was well ridden by McQuade and should be seen to advantage again. Noman looked like playing a part but in attempting to find a passage Easton was thrown, but fortunately without mishap. Opinion and Come Soon both disappointed.

Showing remarkable improvement on his previous exploits Hawad made a start to finish job of the second division. There were none in the field to match his speed and with Lynch riding him all the way, he easily held the challenge of Hadir. Company put in some good work in the concluding furlong, but could not gather enough speed to make a race of it with those in front. Hawad is owned by H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur. When he failed in his four previous outings he gave one the impression that he could hardly stay five furlongs. Surprising therefore it was to see him stay every yard of the file. Hadir ran with distinction and is another fast improving sort.

Kadoor Beg put up a fine performance when winning the third division of the Muscat Plate with 9-10 in the saddle. Clarke handled him with vigour and fast headed, the lighter weighted Prince Jehan a few strides from the post. It might have gone hard with both of them had Fairdoss not been baulked for a passage when he made his challenging effort. A close third under the circumstances was a very creditable effort. The winner is a useful sort and has done enough to merit promotion to a higher division.

Three of the best backed horses were concerned in the finish of the second division of the Simla Plate. An interesting struggle saw Najian just get the better of Jalmood with Money Spinner beaten a length away third. Othello finished full of running. An honest customer he is given little chance by the allotted of weights, for it is obvious that he has been giving of his best.

The first division of the Simla Plate was an unsatisfactory affair. Mutashar caught the chief official's eye after a struggle with Riyad and Mooltan, but in his anxiety to get "there" Clarke struck Mooltan across the face with the whip. It was a palpable piece of interference although done without intent. An objection for interference was overthrown and the result allowed to stand. For a well-backed horse Sabiq gave a doleful display, finishing nearer last than first, and thea winner's performance was also in direct contrast to his most recent display in Division II of the Sion Plate where he figured among the "also rans."

Punters made a good picking in the Varsova Plate for both Hannonia and Pack Up were there. In a fast race Black brought his mount up in time to pass Pack Up and Silver Charm who were contesting the issue. Crushed Glass ran as well as expected, being close on the placed horses at the finish.

Another winning success came the way of Ulster Ally when he credited his lady owners with the stakes of the Wellington Plate. It twas a stylishly gained success. Black took the gelding to the front from the barrier rise and stayed there to the end, easily holding the favourite Affable, who set out in fruitless chase up the straight. Heron displayed Portsoy for the remaining placing after a protracted struggle.

Bowley steered a long priced winner in Domestic Bond in the Flemington Plate, thereby completing a nice treble for Molony. Until well near home it looked as though Candle Hill who took command from the start, would prevail, but Bowley had his measure and timing his finish to a nicety, got up t obeat Buckley's gelding by a long neck. Kilindini took a minor placing and Fun of the Fayre coming with a great brisk, finished fourth.

The Mohammerah P[illegible] gave rise to a stirring finish which saw Amalfi and Jodi inseparable at the judge's end. Both Barnett and Burn excelled in a grim struggle. Sanatogen also added plenty of life to the finish and was only a short head behind the head heaters. The start was most disastrous, the majority got away in a tile, Sun Spray and Kowkab being hopelessly out of it.

THE MUSCAT PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250.

Terms for Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1926, direct from country of foaling.

Mrs. M. Rouben's ROI DE LAIR, 8-2, McQuade ..... 1
Mr. Abdulla Mana's SHADHAN, 8-11, D. J. Morris ..... 2
Mr. Saleh Moosa's NOOR MAHAL, 8-11, Townsend ..... 3
Mr. S. B. Contractor's UNION, 7-12, Herbert ..... 4

Not Run:—Tajilmulook 9-2.

The Race:—A bad start. When they settled down Falcon led for a while from Safee, Malta, Union, Shadhan, Opinion and Noor Mahal. Nearing "five" Union was in command followed by Malta, Safee, and Opinion. Noman and Roi de Lair were prominent in the bunch. Entering the straight Roi de Lair drew out and won comfortably from Shadhan who tried hard to make an impression. Noor Mahal was a close third. In attempting to get through the rails Noman was baulked and stumbling brought his rider down. Easton escaped unhurt.

Won by 1 length; neck; 1/2 length.
Time:—1 min. 53 3/5 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 62/8 for win, and Rs. 30, Rs. 165 and Rs. 82 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 40 for win and Rs. 18, Rs. 40, and Rs. 26 for places.
Favourites:—Roi de Lair and Come Soon.
Trainer:—Yacoob Swedani.

THE MUSCAT PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250.

Terms for Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1926, direct from the country of foaling.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's HAWAD, 7-12, Lynch ..... 1
Mr. Sheriff Ahni's HADIR, 8-2, A. T. Harrison ..... 2
Mr. Dawood Isak's COMPANY, 8-7, Howell ..... 3
Mr. Khadam A. Rehman's NASSRAT, 7-12, Purtoosingh ..... 4

All ran.

The Race:—A poor start saw Hawad dash the front pursued by Khalil Beg, Raj Kumar, Badia, Hadir and Nassrat. At "five" Hawad raced lengths ahead of Badia, Khalil Beg and Hadir. Maintaining his lead Hawad outstaged Hadir who tried very hard to get on terms. Company was a late third.

Won by 1 length: 1 length; 1/2 length.
Time:—1 min. 52 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 176 for win, and Rs. 72, Rs. 40 and Rs. 18/8 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 49 for win and Rs. 32/8, Rs. 27/8 and Rs. 9 for places.
Favourite:—Company.
Trainer:—Shripati.

THE MUSCAT PLATE. Div. III.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500 third Rs. 250.

Terms for Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1926, direct from the country of foaling.

Mr. Ayub Asad's KADOOR BEG, 9-10, Clarke ..... 1
Mr. Khadavi A. Rehman's PRINCE JEHAN, 8-2, Purtoosingh ..... 2
Mr. Dawood Isak's FAIRDOSS, 9-10, Howell ..... 3
Messrs. N. Ardesir and H. M. Mahomed's MANECK BEG, 9-0, C. Hoyt. ..... 4

Not Run:—Krushan II 9-4, Sapphira 8-2, Maroosh 8-2, Sarsam 8-2, Kafoor 8-2.

The Race:—Reality flashed out for a while. Apples then worked to the front attended by Grande, Prince Jehan, Reality, Kadoor Beg and Maneck Beg. Past "five" Apples led from Prince Jehan and Reality. They maintained this order till the head of the straight where Kadoor Beg moved up and overhauling Prince Jehan won comfortably. Fairdoss placed third with a late rush.

Won by neck; 1/2 length; 1½ lengths.
Time:—1 min. 51 3/5 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 285 for win and Rs. 69/8, Rs. 90, and Rs. 27/8 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 133/8 for win and Rs. 32, Rs. 42/8 and Rs. 14 for places.
Favourites:—Maneck Beg and Apples.
Trainer:—Moosa.

THE SIMLA PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250, second Rs. 750, third Rs. 350.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Messrs. D. S. Barve and M. C. Patel's NAJIAN, 8-1, Barnett. ..... 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's JALMOOD, 7-11, Townsend ..... 2
Mr. Nasaif bin Jassim's MONEY SPINNER, 8-0, S. J. Meekings ..... 3
Mr. S. Dhunjibhoy's RED FLAG, 7-9, Herbert ..... 4

Not Run:—Solomon's Song 9-0.

The Race:—A level start and on settling down Wadi made the pace from Red Flag, Money Spinner, Weldon and Othello. Najian raced in the rear at this stage. Approaching "four" Red Flag assumed the lead and showed the way round. Money Spinner looked a winner but failed to withstand the challenge of Jalmood and later Najian. The last named won an exciting race by a short head.

Won by short head; 1 length; 1 length.
Time:—1 min. 35 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 56/8 for win, and Rs. 17, Rs. 16/8, and Rs. 20/8 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 26 for win and Rs. 9, Rs. 8, and Rs. 11/8 for places.
Favourite—Jalmood.
Trainer:—L. H. Hewitt.

THE SIMLA PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250, second Rs. 750, third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Messrs. Heath and W. Bird's MUTASHAR, 8-3, Clarke ..... 1
Mr. M. Dhalla's RIYAD, 9-2, Behsman ... 2
Mr. Y. E. Patel's SANNAYET, 7-6, Ashwood ..... 3
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaja's MOOLTAN, Howell, ..... 4

Not Run:—Noorulmulk 8-2.

The Race:—They got away well together. Hamiar set a hot pace to Costa Rica, Arab Prince, and Mooltan. Mutashar brought up the others while Sabiq was last. Entering the straight Mooltan looked a winner but was joined by Riyad. The two were fighting out the issue when Mutashar dashed through and secured the verdict. Mooltan who was interfered with a few yards from the post lost his place.

An objection against the winner by Howell the rider of Mooltan on the grounds of interference was overruled.

Won by 1/2 length, 1-1/2 lengths; short head.
Time—1 min. 34 4/5 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 94 for win and Rs. 31, Rs. 18/8 and Rs. 66/8 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 53 for win, and Rs. 14/8, Rs. 8/8 and Rs. 30/8 for places.
Favourite:—Riyad.
Trained privately.

THE VARSOVA PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs:

Winner Rs. 3,500, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for horses in Classes III and IV.

Mr. V. Rosenthal's HANNONIA, 7-2, F. Black ..... 1
Mr. Marquis' PACK UP, A. Behsman ... 2
Mr. J. A. Wadia's SILVER CHARM, 7-7, McQuade ..... 3
Mr. Kelso's CRUSHED GLASS, 8-3, Townsend ..... 4

All ran.

The Race:—A fair start saw Wild Flower make the pace from Silver Charm, Crushed Glass, Hannonia and Pack Up. Round the turn Hannonia forged ahead and easily accounted for Pack Up and Silver Charm.

Won by 1 length, a neck, a neck.
Time:—1 min. 1 3/5 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 46 for win and Rs. 20/8, Rs. 18/8 and Rs. 78 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 28 for win and Rs. 11/8, Rs. 9, and Rs. 32/8 for places.
Favourites:—Hannonia and Pack Up.
Trainer:—Major A. W. Molony.

THE WELLINGTON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 10,000, second Rs. 3,000, third Rs. 2,000.

A Handicap for horses in Class I.

Mrs. C. N. Wadia's ULSTER ALLY, 8-3, F. Black ..... 1
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's AFFABLE, 8-12, S. J. Meekings ..... 2
Mr. Kelso's HERON, 8-0, Townsend ... 3
Mr. Eve's PORTSOY 7-4, C. Hoyt ..... 4

Not Run:—Bell Metal 9-2, Joe's Luck 7-11.

The Race:—Ulster Ally got the best of the start and led from Portsoy, Heron, Stone Marten and Affable. There was hardly any change in this order until they reached the turn where Affable improved her position. Up the straight Affable went after Ulster Ally but the latter had too much in hand and won easily. Heron just got the better of Portsoy.

Won by 2½ lengths, 1-1/2 lengths, short head.
Time:—1 min. 38 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 80/8 for win and Rs. 18/8, Rs. 14 and Rs. 18/8 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 35/8 for win, and Rs. 9, Rs. 7/8, and Rs. 9 for places.
Favourite:—Affable.
Trainer:—Major A. W. Molony.

THE FLEMINGTON PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 7,000, second Rs. 2,500, third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for horses in Classes II and III.

Mr. C. N. Wadia's DOMESTIC BOND, 9-7, Bowley ..... 1
Mr. G. E. D. Langley's CANDLE HILL 9-3, Burn. ..... 2
Mr. G. D. Shuttleworth's KILINDINI, 7-5, McQuade ..... 3
Mr. M. Dhalla's FUN OF THE FAYRE, 8-3, Behsman ..... 4

All ran.

The Race:—Frailty acted as pace-maker in the early stages, the next in order being Candle Hill, Musk Rat, Domestic Bond and Mendy. At "seven" Candle Hill supplanted Frailty after whom came Jovial, Domestic Bond, Mendy and Kilindini. Fun of the Fayre raced in the rear. Candle Hill brought them into the straight but Domestic Bond collared him to win comfortably. Fun of the Fayre was very late on the scene and could just manage a fourth.

Won by neck; 1 length; 1½ lengths.
Time:—2 mins. 7 4/5 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 111/8 for win and Rs. 35/8, Rs. 36/8, and Rs. 28 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 89 for win and Rs. 25/8, Rs. 18/8 and Rs. 17/8 for places.
Favourites:—Krempion and Fun of the Fayre.
Trainer:—Major A. W. Molony.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,500, second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 750.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's JODI, 8-13, Burn ..... 1*
Messrs. D. S. Barve and M. C. Patel's AMALFI, 8-1, Barnett ..... 1*
Mr. Nasaif bin Jassim's SANATOGEN, 8-6, S. J. Meekings ..... 4
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaja's KANZE, 7-12, Howell ..... 4

*Dead heat.

Not Run:—Selman 8-7.

The Race:—A bad start. Nafa and Kowkab were left many lengths while Sun Spray was hopelessly out of it. Kanze set out with the lead attended by Roscoff, Jodi, Silver Thrush and Mikado, Sanatogen heading the others. This order was maintained right into the straight where Jodi and Sanatogen drew out. Amalfi dashed in on the rails. In the thrilling finish that ensued the judge was unable to separate Amalfi and Jodi.

Won by dead heat, short head, 1 length.
Time:—1 min. 34 1/5 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 40 on Jodi, Rs. 51 on Amalfi for win, and Rs. 33, Rs. 34, and Rs. 43/8 for places.
Favourites: Kummeruzaman and Mikado
Trainers:—Moosa and L. H. Hewitt.

## CALCUTTA WINTER RACES.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

ALIPORE PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. H. G. Gregson's RHOLADO, 8-9, Hutchins ..... 1
Mr. E. Dee's LUSSKER, 8-9, Cooper ... 2
Mr. Pannick's WEST CROFT, 9-0, L. Brown ..... 3
Mr. V. T. Stephen's THISTLE GLASS, 8-5, Northmore ..... 4

Tote paid:—Rs. 50/8 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 23 and Rs. 19 for places.
Betting:—2 to 1 West Croft, 5 Lussker, and Rhodalo, eights Fairdeal and Cobnut, and Long Odds the rest.

ALIPORE PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. H. G. Gregson's GREAT PROMISE, 8-2, Hutchins ..... 1
Mr. O. W. Taylor's HANDFUL, 7-12, Dobie ..... 2
Hajee Sir Ismail Sait's PEG ANTHONY, 8-3, Hulme ..... 3
Gujadhar's PASSENHAM, 8-9, H. Walker ..... 4

Tote paid:—Rs. 54/8 for win, Rs. 24/8, Rs. 37 and Rs. 23 for places.
Betting:—2 to 1 Baulking, fives Great Promise and Handful, sevens Jabbstraw and Peg Anthony, and Longer odd the rest.

ALIPORE PLATE. Div. III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. E. A. Gubbay's LITTLE TROUT, 7-7, Rosen ..... 1
Messrs. Pogose and Bose's PROSPEROUS, 8-3, Northmore ..... 2
Mr. A. Carlander's GOLDEN PROSPECT 9-1, Riley ..... 3
Messrs. Cope and Sayer's BLATE, 8-13, Obrien ..... 4

Tote paid:—Rs. 90-1/8 for win, Rs. 32/8, Rs. 23/8 and Rs. 33/8 for places.
Betting—3 to 1 Blaze, 5 to 11 Prosperous, 6 Wedding Ring, Pagamoid and Beyond, 8 Bath Ban. Longer odds the rest.

BOTELER PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. T. M. Thaddeu's WOODSTOCK II, 8-2, Archibald ..... 1
Mr. E. Dee's AIRLIE, 7-12, North-More ..... 2
Raikut of Raikuntpur's GAY BENGAL, 7-8, Edwards ..... 3
Mr. H. K. Dey's TRUE GRIT, 7-12, Flynn. ..... 4

Tote paid:—Rs. 40 for win, Rs. 23, Rs. 55/8 and Rs. 17/8 for places.
Betting:—3 to 1 Woodstock, 2 to 5 Speedy Marquis and Gay Bengal, 6 Talaat Bey, True Grit and Medicine Owl and 10 Gohali. Longer odds the rest.

MACPHERSON CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.

Haji Sir Ismail Sait's CRITICAL, 713, J. Brown ..... 1
Mr. Pannyck's KEEP IT DARK, 8-5, L. Brown ..... 2
Mr. Bundally Mahomed's JAN, 7-9, A. D. Walker ..... 3
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's DARK ORIENT, 7-9, Dobie ..... 4

Tote paid:—Rs. 49 for win, Rs. 17/8, Rs. 19/8 and Rs. 21 for places.
Betting:—3 Keep It Dark, Critical, 4 Dark Orient, Katefelts, 6 Minority, Jan. Long odds the rest.

BERSFORD CUP.—Distance 1-3/4 miles.

Mr. B. E. G. Eddi's SPRING RUNNING 7-7, Parker. ..... 1
Mr. H. Dee's SNOWDRIFT, 8-10, Ponce. ..... 2
Messrs. Edmonstons and Muers' MANDERIN, 8-1, Hutchins ..... 3
Mr. Pannick's FRENCH BEAN, 9-0, L. Brown ..... 4

Tote paid:—Rs. 98/8 for win, and Rs. 35 Rs. 32 and Rs. 28/8 for places.
Betting:—3 Free and Easy, 4 Tresor, Manderin, 7 Unitoi Shadylake, Red Bonnors, 10 Spring Running, 20 Aspasia and Syrianos.

## MADRAS RACES.

MADRAS, Jan. 22.

IRAQ PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

A handicap for Arabs.

Khairaz's KANDINAVA, 8-2, S. Black ... 1
Maharaja of Mysore's SCIMITAR, 8-2, Babajan ..... 2
Abbas' MUSAL, 7-13, McQuade ..... 3
Harrison's MARSHALL PETAIN, 8-9, McPherson ..... 4

Tote paid:—Rs. 85 for win, Rs. 31, Rs. 30, and Rs. 69 for places.
Betting:—Evens Naddas, Kandinava 4, Generous 6, Madshall Petain, Scimitar, Mah, 4 Musal, Marshala, Kooleb. Longer prices rest.

IRAQ PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

A handicap for Arabs.

Khairaz's GIRNASS, 8-6, S. Black ..... 1
Esmail Ebrahim's NAPLES, 8-6, Burgess ..... 2
Essajee's ZIAB, 9-0, H. Black ..... 3
Xavier's ALDER, 8-5, Robertson ..... 4

Tote paid:—Rs. 24 for win, Rs. 11, Rs. 12 and Rs. 15 for places.
Betting:—Evens Girnass 4, Naples 5, Ziab, Tripoli Longer prices the rest.

CONSOLIATION PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Handicap for Arabs which have run and not won race at Madras 1926-27.

Messrs. Ali Alli and Murtaza's MOOTRUB, 8-1, Robertson ..... 1
Bam's SABIR, 8-5, Beasley ..... 2
Mrs. Kirwan's MAYFLY, 7-11, S. Black 3
Makanji's SQUEAKER, 8-10, Harding ... 4

Tote paid:—Rs. 149 for win, Rs. 28, Rs. 35 and Rs. 25 for places.
Betting:—5 to 4 against Squeaker, 4 Mayfly, Cash Box, Sabir, 5 Mootrub, Sarfil. Longer prices the rest.

KONIGAL PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. Handicap for country breds of 3 years old and upwards at the time of starting, other than those in Class III, or above.

Maharaja of Mysore's SIBLE, 10-0, Harrison ..... 1
Capt. Darcy's LILAC, 8-4, McQuade ... 2
Kharaiz's JAYADEVI, 7-4, S. Black ... 3
Maharaja of Kolhapur's SHEWANT, 7-9, Hoyt ..... 4

Tote paid—Rs. 22 on Sible, Rs. 43 on Lilac (win), Rs. 18, Rs. 19 and Rs. 14 for places.
Betting:—3 Jayadevi, 4 Naughty Girl, 5 Sible, Lilac, Curious, Shewanti. Longer prices the dest.

DOVER PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Handicap for horses in class IV.

Hearson's LADY MARIGOLD, 7-12, Burgess ..... 1
Essajee's ISLAND LORD, 8-7, H. Black 2
Messrs. Maurice and Wrights' BACHANTE 8-2, Hoyt ..... 3
Ruizs' GLENHELICON, 9-3, Harrison ... 4

Tote paid:—Rs. 28 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 21 and Rs. 23 for places.
Betting:—2 Lady Marigold, 4 Carremar, 5 Glenhelicon, Island Lord, Scindia. Longer prices the rest.

MERCHANTS' CUP.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlongs.

Handicap for horses in Class III.

Maharaja of Kolhapur's POET'S DREAR 8-2, Beasley ..... 1
Khairaz's TOSSUP, 8-2, S. Black ..... 2
Sir Wilson and Dowson's BATTLE CALL, 7-3, Robertson ..... 3
Buy Hy's BURAHM BEECHES, 8-8, Harding ..... 4

Tote paid:—Rs. 503 for win, Rs. 159 31 and Rs. 47 for places.
Betting:—3 Toss Up, Floral Dance, Beaches, 5 Brave Queen, 6 High Road, Riverine, Ardfern and Battle Call, 7 Slovakia, 8 Princess Jabby, 10 Poet's Dream and the rest.

COCHIN PLATE.—Distance 1-1/2 miles. third Handicap for Arabs other than those in Class II and which have not won race value of Rs. 4,000 or over at Madras.

Xavier's LAXMI PRASAD, 7-13, Robertson ..... 1
Maharaja of Kolhapur's DURBAR, 8-1, McPherson ..... 2
Kadir's BALKEES, 7-12, Hoyt ..... 3
Venkatanarayana Rao's MAMELUKE, 9-0, Burgess ..... 4

Tote paid:—Rs. 103 for win, Rs. 28, Rs. 62 and Rs. 75 for places.
Betting:—5 to 4 against Celebrity, 2 Goolfahab, 4 Mameluke, Blackberry, 5 Bruce, 6 Kletitor, 8 Laxmi Prasad II and the rest.

LEICESTER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Handicap for horses in Classes III and IV.

Nicoll's PRIMER, 7-12, H. Black ..... 1
McElligot's CYLVER, 9-7, Harrison ... 2
Raja of Parlakimedi's DAWN OF HOPE, 9-1, Brown ..... 3
Sir Darcy Lindsay's RIGHTEOUS, 8-8, Bullock ..... 4

Tote paid:—Rs. 61 for win, Rs. 22, Rs. 32 and Rs. 46 for places.
Betting:—6 to 4 on Platinum, 2 Primer, 4 Sharp Warrior. Longer prices the rest.

## "THE BEST IN INDIA."

### GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE TO KARLEKAR'S CIRCUS.

A crowded house assembled on Friday night to witness a very fine display by the organisers of the Karlekar's Grand Circus, in aid of the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund. The performance was held under the patronage and in the presence of His Excellency and Lady Wilson. No better tribute could have been paid to the excellence and high quality of the fare provided than was rendered by His Excellency who referred to the circus as the best in India.

The acrobatic feats and trials of physical strength by Mr. Jenkin's family were of a high order, while Prof. Shunkerrao extorted the warm applause, of the audience for the courage with which he faced a whole family of lions in the lair, compelling them to perform aerobatic feats at the crack of his whip.

The dancing of little Miss Nina on the straight wire kept the audience on the tiptoe of excitement. The performance wound up with the firing of a gun by a tiger at the instance of that consummate lion-timer, Prof. Shunkerrao. Before the huge gathering dispersed, His Excellency in a neat speech, eulogised the organisers of the performance and referred to the kindness and generosity of Professor Shunkerrao in giving a benefit performance that night in aid of the Hospital Fund.


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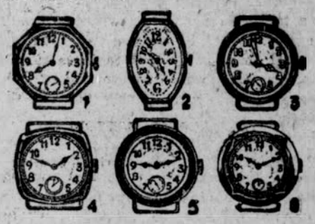

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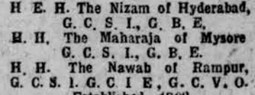

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# WHY THE WORKERS STRUCK.

## ALLEGED FORCED COLLECTION.

## STORY OF EDWARD MILL STRIKE.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale, General Secretary of the Bombay Textile Labour Union, in the course of a statement to the press in connection with the Emperor Edward Mill strike says:—

CAUSES OF STRIKE.

At about 2-0 p.m. on Sunday the 16th instant the Bombay Textile Labour Union received intimation that the workers of the Emperor Edward Mill had struck work from the noon of that day. The Union's representative immediately ran to the mill to find out the cause of this immediate stoppage of work. He was told that the immediate causes of the strike were two; one, the forced collection of subscription from the workers for giving a wedding present at the marriage of the Agent's son; and second, the reduction in rates and the consequent diminution in their earnings. At night I went to the Madanpura Centre of the Union and made the necessary enquiries about strike from the Superintendent of the Union's Mill Committee.

A CONTRADICTION.

On Monday (17th) morning I telephoned to the Manager of the Emperor Edward Mill and expressed my desire to meet him at the mill in connection with the strike. He agreed. I immediately went to the mill, but was told by the Manager that he refused to discuss with me any thing in my official capacity but had no objection to a talk with me in my private capacity. I agreed. When he told me that I did not know the cause which led to the strike. I communicated to him the version of the workers. He denied having taken the wedding contribution from the workers under compulsion and also having reduced the rates. His orders were, he said, that such of the workers as were willing to contribute voluntarily, might do so. While I did not question the 'bona fides' of his statement I pointed out to him the possibility of the compulsion being resorted to by his subordinate officers, particularly the immediate supervising authorities of the workers. He said if that be so he would make enquiries and gave me a promise that if it was found that the contribution were collected under compulsion, he would see that they were returned.

PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

I must also state in fairness to the Manager that he agreed to ask the workers about this matter in my presence. As regards the reduction in rates he maintained that no reduction has taken place. I, therefore, suggested to the Manager that he should agree to my asking the workers to elect a few of their men who would go with me to him and find out whether the rates had been really reduced. To this he replied that he would not do anything of the kind unless the men first resumed work.

At 11 I went to the workers' meeting and explained to them what the Manager had said to me. They again emphatically asserted that the marriage contribution had been taken from them forcibly, that the rates had been reduced and in support of the latter, gave me the names of the varieties on which the rates had been cut. They then gave me the names of half a dozen workers who would go with me to the Manager to discuss the question of rates; but they said that they would not agree to resume work till the question was settled.

I again saw the Manager in the afternoon of Monday and tried to persuade him to agree to settle the rates question first before the operatives' resumption of work as that would greatly facilitate the early settlement of the strike. But he would not budge an inch from the position he took in the morning. He said he would go into the rates question with me and the workers' representatives only after the operatives resumed work.

MANAGER'S CHANGE OF ATTITUDE.

In the morning of Tuesday the workers decided by a large majority to resume work on Wednesday morning on the condition, that the rates question would be taken up immediately. I telephoned to the Manager to agree to see me before Wednesday morning so that I might be able to communicate to him the decision of the workers. He regretted his inability to see me; but after some more talk on the phone he at last agreed to see me at his residence at night.

It was here that I saw a change in his attitude. He told me that he met his head jobbers and jobbers that morning and warned them to get his men to work on Wednesday morning failing which they would automatically lose their jobs, and that they had agreed to do so. I told him that the workers had themselves decided to resume work and asked him how he would be able to know whether they resumed work on account of Union's efforts or on account of the influence of the head jobbers and jobbers. He said he would be able to find it out very easily. I asked Mr. Thornber the Manager, when he was going to call me to discuss and, if possible, settle the question of rates. But to my great surprise and regret, the Manager told me plainly that he would not allow me to go to the mill for two or three days more and that he would make the enquiries himself through his departmental heads.

WORKERS RESUME WORK.

The next day, i.e., on Wednesday, the mill was closed, they gathered, as was previously arranged, at the meeting place to hear the progress of my negotiations with the Manager. I then narrated to them the sad tale of my conversation with the Manager the previous night which brought keen disappointment and resentment on them. They wanted to go on strike again from Thursday; but I advised them not to do so.

THEY STRIKE AGAIN.

On Thursday, the mill began work as usual. At night the weavers of the mill gathered in great numbers at the Union's head office and I informed the Managing Committee of what took place during the last four days. The Committee ascertained the wishes of the workers who unanimously declared that there was no other alternative but to declare a strike. As the Committee found that every effort had been made to bring about settlement by means of negotiations and as it saw that there was possibly no way by which the negotiations could be carried out, it allowed the workers to carry out their decision.

This is the sad story of the Emperor Edward Mill episode.

# BARODA'S NEW DEWAN.

## APPOINTMENT NOT CONFIRMED YET

BARODA, Jan. 22.

The appointment of the new Dewan for Baroda State is not yet officially announced. The latest information on the subject is that the Government of Madras have accepted the proposal of the Maharajah Gaikawar and have expressed their willingness to lend the services of Rao Bahadur Krishnamachariar, subject to the sanction of Imperial Government. In their letter, the Government of Madras have laid down certain conditions regarding his pay, travelling allowance and leave and pension contribution. According to the new arrangement the Dewan Bahadur is to get a salary of Rs. 4,000 and to draw the same travelling allowance as is given to a member of the Madras Revenue Board. Out of the three conditions the Baroda Government have not accepted the second with the result that the arrivtl of the new Dewan is likely to be delayed.

As regards the services of Mr. Hatch, the Gaikwar could not come to an agreeable understanding, though Mr. Hatch has expressed his willingness to accept service under His Highness.—Free Press.

# GOVERNMENT OF INDIA GAZETTE.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Dewan Bahadur T. Raghaviah Pantalu Garu resigned from the Legislative Assembly, and Mr. Littlehailes has been nominated in his place.

Mr. S. Mushran, Second Assistant Solicitor to the Government of India, has been granted leave for one year.

Mr. A. Langley resigned from the Council of State.

Dewan Tek Chand has been nominated to the Council of State.

Mr. Yacoob Cassim Ariff has been elected to the Legislative Assembly by the Calcutta and Suburbs Mahomedan Urban Constituency.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Mr. Koyne V. Gram as Vice-Consul for the United States of America, at Rangoon has been recognised.

The appointment of Herr Heinrich A. W. Huchting as Honorary Consul for Germany at Rangoon has been recognised.

Lieut.-Col. J. A. Brett has been posted as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.

Lieut.-Col. D. L. R. Lorimer reverts to Military duty.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Sir Manecksi Dadhabhoy, Sir Rajendranath Mukerjee and Sir Ganga Ram have been nominated Governors of the Imperial Bank of India.

Mr. F. W. Strong is appointed Commissioner of Income-Tax in Bengal.

Lieut.-Col. C. J. Bird officiates as Controller of Military Accounts, Southern Command, and Poona and Bombay Districts.

EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LAND DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut.-Col. W. Jeudwine, I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

Lieut.-Col. N. M. Wilson, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Simla West, has been confirmed in his appointment.—A. P.

# FAMINE IN BIJAPUR.

## HARROWING TALES OF DISTRESS.

(B J. S. N.)

I visited personally some of the villages mentioned below in the Bagalkot Taluka of the Bijapur District in pursuance of the resolution of the District Congress Committee. The villages are on the banks of the river Krishna. Still there is an acute famine.

Dame rumour whispers that the Collector (Bijapur) is bent upon realizing assessment due to Government this year. The condition of crops in the following villages is as follows:—

| Name of the village. | Acreage. | Fallow. | No. of those that have left. | Valuation of crops. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Hosur | 1360 | 200 | 25 | 0/1/0 |
| 2. Nagasampigi | 641 | 100 | | 0/1/0 |
| 3. Nainegili | 2574 | 800 | 150 | 0/1/0 |
| 4. Bevinmati | 240 | 75 | Deserted | 0/1/0 |
| 5. Mudavinkop | 1233 | 150 | | 0/2/0 |
| 6. Nagaral | 1152 | 85 | 10 | 0/1/0 |
| 7. Mankani | 2577 | 300 | 50 | 0/2/0 |
| 8. Devalapur | 564 | 30 | 50 | 0/2/0 |
| 9. Chitakankop | 1770 | 150 | | 0/2/0 |
| 10. Sitimani | 464 | 30 | | 0/1/0 |
| 11. Manhalli | 1392 | | | |

As shown above many villagers have left their homes. Before this appears in press we shall hear of many more having left the villages. As regards cattle the condition can be described as follows:—

| Name of village | Year. | No. of cattle. |
|---|---|---|
| Nainegil | 1920/21 | 504 |
| | 1924/25 | 261 |
| Nagasampigi | 1920/21 | 168 |
| | 1924/25 | 136 |
| Chitakinkop | 1920/21 | 126 |
| | 1924/25 | 79 |
| Devalapur | 1920/21 | 239 |
| | 1924/25 | 127 |
| Mankani | 1920/21 | 345 |
| | 1924/25 | 207 |

Milch cattle too, are on the verge of disappearance for the last four or five years there have been no complete and fult crops. In all the above villages suspension of assessment was given in 1923-24. According to law the suspension is to be remitted this year. But the rayats fear that that too will be realised.

No relief works have been opened as yet and there are no hopes of relief work being opened in the near future.

I have personal knowledge of the above villages. The cottage industries were spinning and wool spinning. The labourer is now offered 6 pies. Women are idle. Most part of the day is spent idly by the men too. It is true Government is ready to give tagai loans but villagers want money for maintenance, not for improvement of lands. The District Local Board during these thard times is thinking of doubling local fund cess. This means additional burden. All the people in the above villages were asked whether they were willing to pay the excess. They flatly refused to be burdened any more.

# ALL-INDIA ATHLETIC SPORTS

## TWO RECORDS BROKEN ON SATURDAY

The final day of the All-India Open Amateur Athletic Meeting and Bombay Presidency Olymphic Trials drew a fair crowd to the Oval where an excellent afternoon's sport was witnessed. Most of the events were well contested and in two races previous time-records were broken. The standard attained was for the most part high and the prizes were well distributed amongst the competitors who showed a marked increase in number since the last meeting. In the 100 yards race P. A. D'Avoine was unfortunate in getting a bad start and R. A. Sneddon won a close race in the excellent time of 10 seconds which constitutes a record for this event, the previous one being 10 2/5 secs. The individual championship was a hard fogght affair, and it was not until the programme was well-night done that P. A. D'Avoine managed to get ahead of B. D. Chawan by one point, M. Pinto being behind the latter by the same number. M. Gerrard, for the third time in succession, won the half-mile Cycle Race, leading from start to finish. He looked a certain winner in the 2-Mile event, but somewhat faded out of the picture when M. Master and A. Shellim shot ahead in the last lap. The latter had a slight lead and appeared a certainty but Master came strongly up the straight and won a well-judged race. It had been a very fast race and the time of 6 minutes 10-1/5 seconds beat the last record by the substantial margin of 14-4/5 seconds. The five miles race wa s a gruelling event which lasted for 29 minutes. M. C. Srinivas of Mysore took the lead from the start and was never headed. B .D. Chawan who had won the ten-mile Marathon on the day before, maintained a fine stride and his chances were much favoured in this event. But M. C. Srinivas stuck gamely to his task and won a very plucky race fairly comfortably. B. D. Chawan, however, was not long in vindicating himself, for, running easily in the mile dace, he showed a fine burst of speed in the last lap and was the first to break the tape. While Mowjee and King were fighting it out, Deshpande came up unexpected and snatched the second place. P. A. D'Avoine has not as yet been beaten over the sticks and he did not fail to win the hurdles. The 440 yards also went to him. Getting away first he led with an easy stride and saved himself enough to come down the straight with a sharp sprint. The two jumping events went to P. B. Katrecha and J. A. Scot won the "putting the shot" comfortably with 37 feet 8 inches.

His Excellency the Governor arrived in the course of the afternoon and took a keen interest in the sports moving freely amongst competitors and officials. At the conclusion Sir Chunilal Mehta explained the origin of the Olymhpic Trials and attention to the coming events in India's athletic life. Sir Leslie Wilson, in replying emphasised the importance of sports in furthering the cause of unity and good feeling amongst human beings. After His Excellency had distributed the prizes, Sir Dorab Tata in a few pleasant words thanked him for his kind support and called for three cheers which were heartily given. There occurred a happy little incident as the Governor was leaving the shamiana. A wee little boy stood in front of him and cheered lustily as His Excellency took his hand and walked towards his car. It had been a very successful meeting and the organisers and those who assisted are to be heartily congratulated for providing a good afternoon's sport.

RESULTS.

100 Yards:—(1) R. A. Sneddon, (2) M. Pinto, (3) P. A. D'Avoine. Time: 10 secs.

220 aYrds:—(1) M. Pinto, (2) M. Powell, (3) C. Oliver. Time: 24 secs.

440 Yards:—(1) P. A. D'Avoine, (2) M. Pinto, (3) G. D. Punewalla. Time:—56-1/5 secs.

880 Yards:—(1) L. Golightly, (2) R. Deshpande, (3) E. Jesudian. Time: 2 min. 15 secs.

One Mile:—(1) D. B. Chawan, (2) B. Deshpande, (3) L/Capt. King. Time: 5 min. 10-2/5 secs.

120 Yards Hurdles:—(1) P. A. D'Avoine, (2) R. A. Sneddon (3) Punewalla. Time:—17 secs.

High Jump:—P. Katrecha, (2) R. H. Engineer, (3) Gnr. Gunpat Singh. Height: 5 ft. 3 ins.

Long Jump:—(1) P. Katrecha, (2) P. A. D'Avoine, (3) M. Pinto. Length: 19 ft. 10 ins.

2-Mile Cycle Race:—(1) M. Master, (2) A. Shellim, (3) G. A. Damble. Time: 6 min. 10-1/5 secs.

Half-Mile Cycle Race:—(1) M. Gerrard, (2) M. Master, (3) A. Shellim. Time: 1 min. 24-2/5 secs.

Putting the Shot:—(1) J. A. Scott, (2) G. S. Richards, (3) P. A. D'Avoine. Length: 37 ft. 8 ins.

10-Mile Marathon:—(1) D. B. Chawan, (2) Stevens, (3) F. Bennett.

5-Mile:—(1) M. C. Srinivas, (2) D. B Chawan, (3) S. Pardeshi. Time: 29 mins.

100 Yards (School Boys'):—(1) C. Albuquerque, (2) H. Bejwala, (3) J. Pardriwala. Time:—11-2/5 secs.

Individual Championship:— P. A. D'Avoine.

# ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

## VERY KEEN COMPETITIONS.

The South end of "The Oval" presented a scene of great life and animation on Sunday afternoon, when the students of the Elphinstone College and the Royal Institute of Science, played their annual athletic sports upon it. A large crowd of spectators surrounded the arena to witness the various sporting events.

MAIN TENT COLLAPSES.

A curious incident happened when the first event of "Hundred Yards' Flat Race" had been just gone through. A sudden gust of wind brought the main tent down to the ground in a couple of minutes' time. The sporting stalwarts did their best to erect the tent again but the strong wind foiled all their attempts and consequently the guests had to shift to a smaller tent nearby. Fortunately, nobody was hurt and the sports proceeded without any interruption.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

Nearly a hundred students had taken part in various sports, there being very keen competitions at times. After all the events had been played out, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, the President of the function, distributed the prizes among the successful competitors. The band played the National Anthem and the gathering dispersed.

It is understood that the Commissioner in Sind has refused to sanction the Port Trust five hundred pounds advertisement in the London "Daily Telegraph."

The Sessions Judge, Sukkur, has sentenced a Muslim to seven years' rigorous imprisonment for abducting a young Sikarpuri Hindu boy.—Free Press.

# AMUSEMENTS IN BOMBAY.

PRECIOUS CINEMA:—Adventure on the high seas is not dead. The thrills our forefathers lived on on the rolling deep did not pass with the great sailing vessels that plied the tempest-tossed oceans, a few decades ago. Along the world's far-flung coast line there is a constant strife. Red-blooded men have found the last frontier by the thin, grey mists of surf. Every day brings to the front-line trench of humanity the hazards and hardships of the old-time sailors, every hour means some adventure, romance, intrigue, daring to the human sentinels of the sea. Almost any minute from out the fog screen of storms, the brightness of sunshine or the blackest of nights there may may flash the dreaded S. O. S.

Here is the call to action. Here is the distress signal that sends the coat guardsman of any nation on a mission to uphold the iron-bound laws of the sea—and unflinchingly they go into the very jaws of death and too often into the greedy maw of the ocean.

This is a thrilling Pathe serial of three weeks, the second week's further six parts being screened at the Precious Cinema tonight and this week.

WEST-END CINEMA:—The spectator who fails to register suspense when "The Woman with Four Faces" which is being presented at the West-End Cinema (New Churney Road) to-night and this week is lacking in responsiveness. This will be the belief of all patrons of the West-End Cinema when they will see this charming picture featuring Betty Compson and Richard Dix in the leading roles. Thrill after thrill developes as the story is reeled off. It is adapted from a story by Bayard Veiller who has a record of tense dramas teeming with action and a strong vein of mystery. Betty Compson is ideal in the role of the girl crook employed by a district attorney to help him in a great campaign against a crying evil of the day. Prison scenes, tense moments, in a San Francisco Mansion, a wild auto chase after an escaped prisoner, Jiu Jitsu—a hundred incidents and episodes calculated to keep things humming are the quality of this dramatic story. Betty appears in several disguises during the course of the picture. The programme includes a two-reel comedy.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE:—Marion Davies who is one of the most beautiful women on the screen, is the star of the offering at the Excelsior Theatre during the coming week. Her most recent appearance was in "The Young Diana", and those who remember her remarkable acting in that film, will not lose the opportunity of seeing her in her latest, "Beauty's Worth". In it she plays the part of a happy carefree girl whose shatered when she finds that his affections move with each new pretty face he sees, and in the end she resigns herself to married life with a young artist. It is a role that suits this actress very well, and a strong supporting cast helps very forcibly to point the moral which the story is intended to convey. The programme also includes a topical. On Saturday evening, commencing at 6-30 p.m., a Dancing Carnival in aid of Sir Leslie Wilson's Hospital Fund is being held, and a very good show it promises to be.

EMPIRE THEATRE:—"Two Little Vagabonds", a drama full of laughter and tears, which is due for release at the Empire Theatre this week, tells of the great affection of two boys, Wally and Dick, in surroundings of squalor and cruelty. Dick's people were both rich and happy till his father in a fit of jealous suspicion of his wife, paid a rascal to remove Dick. How he finally finds his parents, and the great fidelity of Wally in sacrificing his life for his pal, are unfolded in the plot, and form a moving story well worth seeing. The roles of the vagabonds are faithfully portrayed by Lewis Shaw and Jean Forest, while others in the cast include Marjorie Hume, Curlyle Blackwell and Gabriel Signoret. Owing to the length of the film, there are no fillers in the programme.

EMPRESS THEATRE:—Following a very successful week's run at the Empire theatre, "The Son of the Sheikh" is being transferred to the Empress Theatre for a further showing. This picture requires little or no introduction. It is the last picture in which the late Rudolph Valentino appeared, and is generally admitted to be his best. The sequel to "The Sheik" is placed in the same setting—the wonderful desert, and the reproduction of the atmosphere in this picture is exceptionally good. Besides Rudy, there is Vilma Banky, the Hungarian actress, appearing in the opposite lead, and the rest of the cast is quite upto the high standard set by these two. "Oh What a Flirt", a two-part comic featuring Jimmy Aubrey, is also in the bill.

GAIETY THEATRE:—A story of the gay life of Paris, its gaming halls and other attractions, is "Camille", which is the principal attraction at the Gaiety Theatre for the week commencing to-day. Camille is the queen of Paris night life, but she gives it all up for live of a young law student, and returns to it later so as to prevent ruining his future. The title role is in the capable hands of Nazimova, the supporting players including Rudolph Valentino and William Boyd. "Camille" is a fried favourite, and those who have not previously seen it would be well advised to take advantage of this opportunity. "West of Hot Dog", a Stan Laurel comic, sounds sufficiently funny to be entertaining.

EDWARD THEATRE:—African jungles, wild beasts, the circus ring, unscrupulous oil magnates, and the wonderful love of a girl for a man, are the principal ingredients that go to the making of "The Master of the Beasts", a German thriller that is being released at the Edward Theatre this week. The setting for this film, or rather parts of it, are quite extraordinary, while the animal scenes are not only thrilling but wonderfully true to life. To have the acting in keeping is no easy task, but the players that have been chosen to appear in this production come up to the highest expectations. Charlie Chaplin in "The Floorwalker" provides a laugh after many thrills.

# MAHATMA'S PORTRAITS IN MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

## SIND COMMISSIONER'S OBJECTION OVERRULED.

SUKKUR, Jan. 22.

Sukkur Municipality had, some months back, passed a resolution for the purchase of three potraits of Gandhiji for Municipal schools. The Commissioner in Sind has refused to sanction it, noting that the expenditure cannot be incurred under any section of the Municipal Act. When this matter came before the Municipality, a question was raised whether under any Section it was necessary to obtain the Commissioner's sanction.

The President Mr. Pahlajani, the Deputy President of the old Bombay Council, after careful scrutiny of the Act and Rules, ruled that such expenditure could be incurred and there was no necessity under any section to obtain the Commissioner's sanction. The purchase of the portaits was thereupon finally resolved.—Free Press.

# MAHATMAJI'S TOUR PROGRAMME.

## SETH JAMNALAL'S APPEA FOR 1 LACK

WARDHA, Jan. 21.

Mahatma Gandhi will commence his Maharasntra tour on the 2nd February from Gondia in the Central Provinces. Gandhiji will reach Gondia on the moring of the 2nd February from Calcutta, after the completion of his Bihar tour. A week's programme has been arranged for the eight districts of the Mahratti C. P. and Berar, after which he commences his tour in Maharashtra proper, on the 8th February, from the East Khandesh. The tour programme has been split up into two parts, with Jamnalal Sajaji and Mr. Dastane being in charge of the earlier and latter part respectively.

Seth Jamalal Bajaji appeals to all to make Gandhiji's tour successful, and he hopes, that not less than a lakh of rupees will be presented to Gandhiji during his tour.—A. P.

# "SHARDHANAND" PARK FOR SUKKUR

SUKKUR, Jan. 22.

Sukkur Municipality has passed a resolution expressing sorrow at the death of Swami Shradhananda and resolved to name an existing park after the name of the Swami. Muslim members of the body opposed the second proposal.—Free Press.

# STEAMER BLAZE COSTS MILLION DOLLARS

LONDON, Jan. 22.

New York.—The British freighter "Karor" laden with jute and rubber caught fire and was ablaze from stem to stern. She has been scuttled in the wharf. The loss is estimated at a million dollars.—Reuter.


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# INDIA'S GREAT PATRIOT.

## HIS NOBLE TRAITS.

## MR. JAYAKAR'S TRIBUTE TO GOKHALE.

(Form Our Correspondent).

GODHRA, Jan. 17.

In the evening, Mr. Jayakar performed the unveiling ceremony of the late Mr. Gokhale's Portrait at the local Library before a large representative gathering. Khan Saheb Manekji was voted to the chair.

Mr. Naranbhai Vaidya, the Secretary at the outset gave a short history of the Library and requesting the distinguished guest of the evening to unveil the Portrait of the great Indian.

Mr. Jayakar on rising to perform the ceremony was loudly cheered. He paid a very eloquent tribute to the memory of that great patriot and in doing so he said he regretted that he could not address the gathering in Gujarati much as he would have liked to do, that being the language of the District. He had great reverence for the political ideals of late Mr. Gokhale and that was, the tie that still kept him bound to that great seer.

As he understood the political ideals of him whose memory they were there to honour that evening stood for an understanding between England and India. It was so back as 1907 that he was early impressed by these ideals at a meeting in England, Gokhale was undoubtedly one of the greatest men of his times, though it was true he belonged to an age, different from that they were living in, an age when an understanding between England and India was necessary. He had for his Guru, the late Mr. Mahadev Govind Ranade, another great seer, Gokhale was an embodiment of politeness a thorough Hindu in his *vinaya*, so much so that he would not sit in the presence of Mr. Ranade.

MR GOKHALE'S TRAITS

It was that trait in him, Mr. Jayakar said, to which he wanted to draw the attention of those that were present there that evening. He was extremely modest and yet he never failed to create a profound impression upon the younger generation. In the exciting days of the Poona Plague controversy, on his return from Poona, a lecture was arranged by the Students' Brotherhood and it was there that he openly apologised for what, through coloured reports that had reached him in England, he thought was a hasty opinion expressed. All remembered how furiously he was assailed for what was construed as his weakness. And yet it revealed a straightforward and honest youngman behind that weakness if you liked to call it by that name. He had incurred that unpopularity in those days by this single incident as everyone had to pass through one day or the other even in these days when one found newspapers having some fling in every issue against one or the other. Under this calumny and injustice he had to work Mr. Ranade advised Gokhale not to get excited and emerge out of the ordeal even as did a river unmindful of people polluting its flow, ceaselessly going on fructifying the fields and helping them yield amundand harvest. Gokhale acted up to the advice. He was a constructive statesman, and it was that noble trait in him that he wanted Modern India to copy. Great men were landmarks of their political progress, and the speaker further added that it was truly said by the historian that every great man was the child of his times.

GOKHALE'S GURU.

His Guru had lived in the midst of the aftermath of the great Mutiny and had seen the sufferance of injustice. In those days they were very quiet and modest men who would refuse to come out in public. Gokhale said he took years and years before he dared face the public gaze. He would not utter, a word till he had assured himself of a perfect study of the subject he was required to speak. Gokhale was one who earned reputation by knowledge and information and not by sheer sacrifice. An Englishman once remarked that he always felt Gokhale was right in every view, in every fact and figure that he gave. He would create a stir and commotion when he spoke and Government servants asked for permission to vote according to their conscience. He always liked to advance powerful arguments, and win the cause by thorough constitutional fight. It may be called in our present day political terminology "a mendicant theory". Perhaps we had advanced in our political ideals. And even then a personage like Mahatmaji always regarded Gokhale, as his Guru. When questioned once as to who of the two great Maharashtra leaders was his Guru, Mahatmaji with all his respect to the late Lokmanya never hesitated for a moment to acknowledge that Gokhale was his Guru.

BELIEF IN CONSTANT AGITATION.

Mr. Jayakar in proceeding further dealt with another aspect of Gokhale's beliefs, and said Gokhale always held England had a conscience, which would awaken some day. Indians were required to knock and knock till it opened. Constant agitation and a depth of study were wanted "Look to his beautiful speeches on finance," said the speaker. Take his speech on Compulsory Education Bill. They all display a vigour, an effort at profound study, unrivalled patriotism that we seldem find in political circle of the day. He lost his efforts for the introduction of the Compulsory Education no doubt, but it was because England was afraid to accept it. When he was asked why England refused he calmly said: 'Look at the yonder stone burried underneath the foundation, on it stand pillars with beautiful carving on them. Every one cannot be the carving on pillars, some stone was rekuired to be buried, some half buried and on these a pillar—then comes the beautiful edifice. I am in the state of the buried stone. His great faith was a marvel. He did not mind his victories ended in failures. No good efforts ever went stray, says Bhagwad Gita. That faith impelled him to work instantly, though at times he had to pass through untold unpopularity."

RESPECT FOR SENIORS.

The speaker, recalled to his mind how, when Gokhale entered the classroom, he always would find his carricature drawn on black board. He would himself quietly efface out and commence working out a mathematical problem without a gesture of annoyance. That made the man. He rose were at present manufactured as rapidly as coin in a mint. Certain type of costume a certain sort of speech etc., all would go to coin out a hero. When after the South Africa Settlement, he came to Bombay, Sir Pirojshaw thought Gokhale had gone the wrong way, he had blundered and the latter served him with a mild rebuke. But Gokhale did not utter a word of defence, and when he questioned to explain his silence, he simply said that Sir Pirojshaw was his senior! What a discipline! It was one o the ideals for which the hero stood!

Another strong belief of Gokhale was that politics and social reforms ought to go hand in hand. He knew that very few held that view. They could not have shortcuts, and in case they tried to plod them, they had to experience reactions worse than anything. The speaker related a very instructive incident in this connection. In England, Morley was charmed with Gokhale's speeches and at a dinner when the latter spoke of Indian progress, Morley was prompted to invite him to his place Gokhale was very enthusiastic. He went and met Morley when the host questioned him if there was one club in India where they could meet without class and caste prejudices and talk of India's rejuvenation. Gokhale had to scratch his head in the negative. A dozen questions and Gokhale nodded his head in the negative This strengthened his opinion that social work must accompany all political work it the latter was to be steady and of permanent benefit. Besides Gokhale was always proud of the achievements of Indians, and he would never consciously or unconsciously utter a word against an Indian. Even when censured for timidity he would say he would not play the Government.

HIS BELIEF IN TRUTH.

In bringing down a single Indian's reputation by calumny, he would be playing a common enemy and would destroy his power for good work. He believed that truth was greater than, his cause and India was the chosen country and as such might progress by truth. Such was the great man whose portrait he had the pleasure to unveil and it may be a happy coincidence that he had a similar task only the previous evening to perform at a place only a few miles away in unveiling the portrait of another great Indian, different in his political outlook and method of work than those of Gokhale, and yet both were patriots equal eminence. He wished they all would pick up and try to live to his great ideals in their lives, and he would consider his efforts amply repaid.

A vote of thanks to the august guest terminated the proceedings.

In the evening the local Recreation Club entertained Mr. Jayakar at tea.


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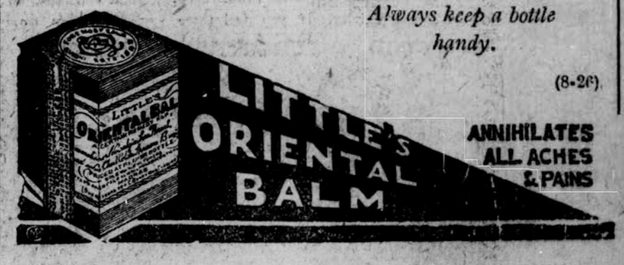


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